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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

(^{25th} TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING)

AND

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

(OF)

The New England Society

IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, MEMBERS, STANDING COMMITTEES AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY

BOROUGH OF
BROOKLYN

1905

1860

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1860

*The
New England Society
in the City of Brooklyn*

1779011



MC

Twenty-fifth Annual Report

*Borough of Brooklyn, City
of New York: Nineteen
Hundred and Five*

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY in the City of Brooklyn is incorporated and organized to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; to encourage the study of New England history; to establish a library; and to promote charity, good fellowship and social intercourse among its members.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

ADMISSION FEE, - - - - -	\$5.00
ANNUAL DUES, - - - - -	5.00
LIFE MEMBERSHIP, <i>besides Admission Fee</i> , - - - - -	50.00

Payable at election, except Annual Dues, which are payable in January of each year.

Any member of the Society in good standing may become a Life Member on paying to the Treasurer at one time the sum of fifty dollars; and thereafter such member shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

Any male person of good moral character, who is a native or a descendant of a native of any of the New England States, and who is eighteen years old or more, is eligible.

If in the judgment of the Board of Directors they are in need of it, the widow or children of any deceased member shall receive from the funds of the Society a sum equal to five times the amount such deceased member has paid to the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Historiographer early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our annual report. Members who change their addresses should give the Secretary early notice.

It is desirable to have all worthy gentlemen of New England descent, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, become members of the Society. Members are requested to send application of their friends for membership to the Secretary.

Address,

GEORGE E. MINER, *Recording Secretary*,
38 Park Row,
Borough of Manhattan, ,
City of New York.

PAST OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

PRESIDENTS

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN,	1880
JOHN WINSLOW,	1887
CALVIN E. PRATT,	1889
WILLARD BARTLETT,	1890
CALVIN E. PRATT,	1891
ROBERT D. BENEDICT,	1893
STEWART L. WOODFORD,	1895
THOMAS S. MOORE,	1897
WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT,	1898
FREDERIC A. WARD,	1899
JAMES McKEEN,	1900
JOSEPH A. BURR,	1902

TREASURERS

WILLIAM B. KENDALL,	1880
CHARLES N. MANCHESTER,	1890
WILLIAM G. CREAMER,	1892

RECORDING SECRETARIES

ALBERT E. LAMB,	1880
STEPHEN B. NOYES,	1885
THOMAS S. MOORE,	1894
JOSEPH A. BURR,	1897
NORMAN S. DIKE,	1898
JAMES H. SCRIMGEOUR,	1902

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

REV. A. V. PUTNAM, D.D.,	1880
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS	1894
REV. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, D.D.,	1897

HISTORIOGRAPHERS

ALDEN J. SPOONER,	1880
STEPHEN B. NOYES,	1884
PAUL L. FORD,	1888
WILLIS A. BARDWELL,	1890

LIBRARIANS

DANIEL L. NORTHUP,	1874
REV. W. H. WHITTEMORE,	1880
CHARLES E. WEST,	1886

OFFICERS

1905.

President:

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY.

First Vice-President:

WILLIAM B. HURD, JR.

Second Vice-President:

HIRAM R. STEELE.

Treasurer:

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Recording Secretary:

GEORGE E. MINER.

Corresponding Secretary:

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

Historiographer:

ROBERT D. BENEDICT.

Librarian

WILLIAM H. INGERSOLL.

DIRECTORS

For One Year:

C. H. LEVERMORE,
W. B. HURD, JR.,

ROBERT D. BENEDICT,
GEORGE W. WINGATE,

HIRAM R. STEELE.

For Two Years:

THEODORE L. FROTHINGHAM,
ELIJAH R. KENNEDY,

OMRI F. HIBBARD,
GEORGE E. MINER,

HENRY SANGER SNOW.

For Three Years:

DAVID A. BOODY,
GEORGE B. ABBOTT,
FREDERICK B. PRATT,

JAMES MCKEEN,
WYLLYS TERRY,
JAMES H. SCRIMGEOUR.

For Four Years:

WILLARD BARTLETT,
FRANKLIN W. HOOPER,

ISAAC H. CARY,
JOSEPH A. BURR.

WILLIAM C. BEECHER.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance:

ROBERT D. BENEDICT,

WILLIAM B. HURD, JR.

DAVID A. BOODY,

Charity:

GEORGE B. ABBOTT,

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

JAMES MCKEEN,

Invitations:

THE PRESIDENT,

HIRAM R. STEELE.

WILLARD BARTLETT,

Annual Dinner:

HENRY SANGER SNOW,

OMRI F. HIBBARD.

WILLIAM C. BEECHER,

Publications:

JOSEPH A. BURR,

FREDERICK B. PRATT.

THEODORE L. FROTHINGHAM,

Annual Reception:

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER,

WYLLYS TERRY,

ISAAC H. CARY,

JAMES H. SCRIMGEOUR.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn was held in the Directors' Room in the Art Association Building, 172 Montague Street, at eight o'clock, Wednesday evening, December 7, 1904.

The minutes of the preceding annual meeting of the Society were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read by him and referred to the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*Summary, Receipts and Disbursements of the New England Society
for period from November 30th, 1903, to
December 5th, 1904.*

Receipts.

Cash on hand	\$24,041 15
Annual dues during period, including one life membership	\$825 00
Initiation fees	10 00
Interest on deposit Franklin Trust Co.....	880 00
Interest on deposit Hamilton Trust.....	72 98
Loan Franklin Trust Co.....	200 00
Annual dinner	930 00
F. W. Hooper, petty cash returned.....	75 00
Total	<hr/> \$2,992 98
Grand total	\$27,034 13

Disbursements.

John M. Bulwinkle, 500 pieces plain paper.....	\$3 00
Franklin W. Hooper, 350 1c. stamps.....	3 50
Brooklyn <i>Daily Times</i> , to adv. 8 lines.....	2 88
Brooklyn <i>Daily Eagle</i> , 300 cards regular meeting....	2 50
Brooklyn <i>Daily Eagle</i> , to adv. 9 lines 3 times.....	4 32
Brooklyn Art Association, to use of committee room	3 00
Harriett E. Davis, to clerical service.....	3 00
Fred'k Loeser & Co., 350 cards and plate.....	15 75

W. T. Wetmore, services as clerk to Treasurer, 9 months	\$90 00	
Union League Club, to 222 dinners and wine for guests	1,149 05	
Brooklyn Institute, for currency received to purchase 1,100 2-cent stamps	22 00	
Brooklyn <i>Daily Eagle</i> , to printing annual report, menus, slips, pamphlets, etc.	325 75	
W. B. Hurd, postage	2 50	
Franklin W. Hooper, cash paid for coach for guests, December 21, 1903	2 00	
E. S. Gransberg, to typewriting notices.....	2 50	
C. R. Coyer & Sons, to livery service annual dinner	31 00	
Burr, Coombs & Wilson, to cash paid to Rev. John Cackson, expenses from Plymouth	26 50	
Mrs. Harriett W. Hunt, gratuity under Article XXIV	50 00	
To exchange out of town check	10	
Charles H. Requa, for report at annual dinner.....	50 00	
To note due January 5, 1904, paid at Nassau Bank..	100 00	
William H. Ingersoll, to services as librarian, etc., 12 months	100 00	
Franklin Safe Deposit Co., to rental of safe, November 17, 1904, to November 17, 1905, and storage from May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904.....	10 00	
Total miscellaneous and annual dinner.....		\$1,999 35
Miss Katherine Jewell Evarts, services as reader May meeting, 1904	50 00	
Major Holman F. Day, travelling expenses to Brooklyn and return	25 00	
Alexander Rihm, to services at piano, May meeting, 1904	15 00	
Mary Hissem de Moss, to services as soprano, May meeting, 1904	25 00	
Edward Strong, to services as tenor soloist, May meeting, 1904	25 00	
George A. Talmadge, to supplying ushers, May meeting	3 50	
Harriet E. Davis, to clerical work	2 70	
Mary Hissem de Moss, to carriage hire, Manhattan to Brooklyn and return, to sing at May meeting..	10 00	
Williamson Express Co., to cartage of chairs.....	8 00	
John M. Bulwinkle, to furnishing envelopes.....	11 25	
Otto Wissner, to use of 120 chairs, May meeting, 1904	10 00	

The Brooklyn <i>Daily Eagle</i> , to printing tickets, etc., for May meeting	\$28 75	
Brooklyn Institute, for currency to purchase 250 5-cent stamps	12 50	
Assembly Catering & Supply Co.:		
225 covers at \$1.....	\$225	
1 carriageman	1	
Hire of room	25	251 00
James Wiers Sons, to decorations May 3, 1904.....	20 00	
Total for May meeting, 1904.....		\$497 70
Mabel A. Smith, to typewriting on annual report years 1903 and 1904	20 00	
James H. Scrimgeour, postage and incidentals, 1903-04	4 50	
Franklin W. Hooper, cash to cover petty expenses summer, 1904	75 00	
Franklin Trust Co., to pay note	200 86	
Williamson's Express Co., to delivering 11 bundles of books from 502 Fulton street to Art Gallery....	1 25	
John Ward & Sons, to printing	4 50	
Total miscellaneous		306 11
Total		\$2,803 16
Cash on hand, as per below		24,230 97
Grand total		\$27,034 13
Franklin Trust Co.....	\$22,000 00	
Hamilton Trust Co.....	1,900 00	
Nassau Bank	330 97	
Cash on hand	\$24,230 97	

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors for the term of four years, and on motion duly made and seconded, the retiring Directors were re-nominated, and the Secretary was ordered to cast one ballot for Messrs. Bartlett, Hooper, Cary, Burr and Beecher.

There being no other business, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY

PREPARED BY MR. BARDWELL

William Pomeroy Beale, who became a member of the New England Society in 1880, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William A. Spelman, Garden City, L. I., September 23, 1904. Mr. Beale was born August 28, 1825, in Hingham, Mass., on the old homestead which has been a family possession, handed down from father to son, from the time the land was granted by the Indians to the original settler, John Beale, in Colonial times. Mr. Beale was of the seventh generation, in direct descent from the original occupant. His mother was born in Massachusetts. He came to New York about 1850, and engaged in the stationery business as clerk, commencing on his own account in 1857. He was connected with this trade as a manufacturing stationer for forty years, the latter style of the firm being Mann, Stearns & Beale, and having a large trade with the principal banks and downtown business houses in New York. Mr. Beale was married in October, 1858, and had four children, only two of whom are living. He was of the Unitarian faith, and was one of the founders of the Second Unitarian Church, now Dr. John W. Chadwick's, in 1851. His life was quiet and uneventful, fully devoted to his family and his business. His marriage was celebrated in the Second Unitarian Church, and was the first wedding which took place in the church after its completion. The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, who was the pastor of the Church, officiated. Mr. Beale was at that time treasurer of the Society; he also served from time to time on the Board of Trustees. The funeral services were held at his late home, No. 283 President street, and were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. John W. Chadwick.

Abraham Gould Jennings* was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on August 28, 1821. He belonged to one of the oldest and most honored families of the State. His paternal ancestors, Joshua Jennings and Major Nathan Gould, one of the charter members of the Colony, had both settled in Fairfield, some two hundred and fifty years before. The son of Major Nathan Gould became Lieutenant-governor of the State, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His father-in-law, Colonel John Talcott, commanded the Colonial forces of Connecticut in King Philip's War.

The great grandfather of Mr. Jennings, Colonel Abraham Gould, a brilliant officer in the Revolutionary War, was killed in the battle of Ridgefield, April 27, 1777, his sword being now a treasured possession in Mr. Jennings' family.

Through his mother, Anna Burr, Mr. Jennings was a direct descendant of Colonel John Burr, who was reputed to be the richest man in the Colony; also of Major Peter Burr, who for many years sat on the bench

* This sketch of Mr. Jennings' life was written by one of his friends for his "In Memoriam," and is used for the New England Society's report by permission.

of the Supreme Court. Anna Burr was also a cousin of Jonathan Burr, President of Princeton College, and father of Aaron Burr. She was a woman of great energy, discreet judgment and sweet charity; a leader in all philanthropic and missionary enterprises; as well as a faithful wife and mother, who looked well to the ways of her household, and trained her children in the fear, nurture and admonition of the Lord. Her husband, Captain Abraham Gould Jennings, and the father of the subject of this sketch, chose a seafaring career, and by his energy and skill, rose to the rank of Captain at a comparatively early age. He visited in his own vessels almost every important harbor then open to commerce, and by his skill as a navigator, and his integrity as a man he commanded the confidence of merchants all over the world.

With such an ancestry, celebrated for its sturdy patriotism and its ardent piety, young Abraham, at the early age of fifteen years, passed out from the quiet of his country home into the life of the City of New York. He entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. S. Pierson, a wholesale clothing merchant, whose establishment was then on Cedar street. By diligent application to business the boy soon rose to a responsible position; and in early manhood became a partner in the concern. In 1857 he became head of the firm which was reorganized under the name of Jennings and Wheeler. The business prospered greatly until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, owing to enormous losses in the South, the firm was compelled to suspend.

Undismayed by this catastrophe, Mr. Jennings seized the first opportunity to recover the ground just lost; which opportunity came to him through the discovery of a small lace plant in Jersey City which was offered for sale, and which he purchased. From such modest beginnings there grew up under his skilful management the great industry of lace manufacturing hitherto practically unknown in the United States. Foreseeing the immense possibilities in the business to which he now became devoted, he removed the plant to Brooklyn (Park avenue and Hall street, in 1871), erected extensive buildings; visited Europe for the purpose chiefly of exploring the lace factories there, purchased the latest and most approved machinery, imported skilled designers, draughtsmen and operators, and thus by untiring patience, unremitting exertion, and splendid courage, he built up a business which in the history of American industry will stand as a monument to his genius and enterprise.

When the time came that he could share with his youngest and only surviving son, the responsibility of the great concern, he organized the A. G. Jennings Machine Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, and also the Jennings Coal, Coke and Charrite Company, in Ohio. To the management of these enterprises he devoted the later years of his life.

Mr. Jennings was married in Brooklyn by the Reverend I. S. Spencer, D.D., on the 17th day of April, 1851, to Miss Cecilia M. Douglass, at the residence of her uncle, 31 Monroe place, with whom she had resided since

the death of her parents. She was the daughter of Mr. John Post Douglass and Rachel A. Taylor, of New York City.

During the earlier years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Jennings resided on the Heights. There they took a prominent place in social and church life. Mr. Jennings had been a member since 1839 of Dr. Spencer's Church, with which he united on confession of his faith. For twenty years he remained a member of the Church, and for part of that time served on the Board of Trustees. Later he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, and when the pressing demands of his business compelled him to remove his residence to the Hill, he with his family, joined the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, in which his ability and Christian devotion soon made themselves felt, and which he served in and out of office with marked fidelity and great power till the day of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings had four sons and three daughters. Their second son, Douglass, was taken from them by death at the age of seven years and nine months. Nineteen years later another great sorrow befell them in the death of their oldest daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Silver, who left her young daughter, Helen, an orphan, who became the special charge of her grandfather as long as he lived.

Only a few years later Mr. Jennings' two oldest sons, Warren P. and Oliver T. Jennings, died within a few months of each other. These sons were cut off in the full bloom of their young manhood, and just when they were assuming a large part of the burden which their father had borne alone for so many years, thus compelling Mr. Jennings to assume once more the entire care and responsibility of the business, which he did with remarkable strength and fortitude, until relieved by his youngest son, Albert Gould, who, on arriving at manhood, became associated with his father, and who assumed, later on, entire control of the Jennings Lace Works.

In January, 1890, eighteen months after the loss of his sons, another great sorrow came to Mr. Jennings, in the death of his wife, who was his faithful and trusted companion, and with mutual regard and affection they had journeyed on through life together for nearly forty years. She was a woman of strong Christian faith, finely-cultivated mind, sound judgment and great courage, and thus eminently qualified to sustain her husband in all his experiences, and be his true helpmate. She considered her gifts of mind and heart well bestowed when employed in making her home bright and beautiful, in leading their children in the way of wisdom, in training their hearts and wills, and preparing them for the duties of life.

Up until his eighty-third year, when attacked by the disease which proved fatal, Mr. Jennings continued to take an active interest in business affairs, retaining to a wonderful degree the physical energy and mental alertness of his earlier career.

Though the demands of the various enterprises in which he was engaged were very exacting, he found time for other pursuits. He had a

natural aptitude for the Sciences, with whose progress he kept himself familiar, and this familiarity enabled him to take part in the discussions which were rife in his day, over the apparent conflict between science and religion. He wrote and published a book and several brochures in defence of the Bible, endeavoring to show from a layman's standpoint, the harmony which reigns between the works and the Word of God. He also compiled and published a harmony of the various Gospel records of the closing scenes of our Lord's life, entitled, "The Last Days of Christ."

Mr. Jennings was a diligent student of the Sacred Scriptures, and possessed himself of a rare collection of the various versions which he put into the hands of his children, and which they had opportunity to compare as they read in turn at family worship.

The characteristic feature of the life of Abraham Gould Jennings was his sterling piety which was manifest to all men. In business, in the discharge of civic duty, in his home, and in Church, his walk and conversation were such as becometh the gospel.

Of the numerous testimonials which the news of his death brought forth, one says: "the memory of his face, the ideal of his saintly old age, will always be a pleasure and an inspiration."

Another speaks of his "noble Christian character, and of the spaciousness of his power, and influence." Another declares that "his life was, indeed, beautiful, and I used to think of him as a man walking with God." Another says that "it was what he was that impressed us; a good, true, loving soul wishing to count for something in the kingdom, and happy when he could do something to promote its interests."

And all the more valuable because of the source from which it comes was this: "He has gained more than respect from his employees; no one could work for him day by day without loving him for his beautiful Christian life."

Full of years and honor Mr. Jennings passed on to his reward, from his residence, 313 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 3, 1904.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Henry Eckford McIntire died March 20, 1904. He was born in the town of Feeding Hills, Mass., October 3, 1832, and was the second son of Alexander and Abby Cotton McIntire, and was of the seventh generation born on the original farm in Feeding Hills, settled by the first Scotch-Irish emigrant of the name in the early part of the eighteenth century.

In 1849, Mr. McIntire went to Geneva, N. Y., and engaged in the drug business as a step preparatory to the study of medicine, into which profession, however, he never entered, owing to various circumstances. In 1858 he came to New York City, and was, for a time, connected with the co-operation firm of A. T. Briggs & Co., studying medicine nights and at odd times. His preceptor, and the one from whom he drew inspiration for

his studies at this time, was one of his earliest friends, Rufus Gilbert, M.D., of Geneva, the inventor of the Elevated Railroad, who was, at this time, living in New York. In 1879 Mr. McIntire started in the retail drug business in East New York, now the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, with A. F. Snelling, of that place; having been for some years previous connected with the J. Monroe Taylor Chemical Company. In 1890 Mr. Snelling went out of business, but it was continued by Mr. McIntire at the same place until February, 1903, when he sold out and retired. He was in good health at this time, but had premonitions of heart trouble, although still very active.

In 1902 he attended the International Sunday School Convention, in Denver, Col., and contemplated attending the Convention of the same society held in Jerusalem in the present year.

Mr. McIntire's connection with the New England Society dated from 1899. He was a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, and a censor of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He was connected with the International Sunday School Association, being greatly interested in its work. He was a member of the East New York Reformed Church of Brooklyn, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and was one of the early workers with Cuyler, Morse and other founders and early trustees of the Central Association in New York.

Mr. McIntire was well known in East New York, where he was for a score of years an unusual character in its business and religious life. He conducted his business on the lines of old-fashioned courtesy and integrity, and was a sincere Christian without narrowness or bigotry. He gained not only the respect and admiration, but the personal love of all who were intimate with him. A loyal citizen, he was always interested in every movement for the benefit of his country, and the uplifting of humanity.

In 1863 Mr. McIntire married Caroline Marie Walker, of Burlington, N. J. Their children were four sons, Fred H., Jesse A., William A. and George C.

Mr. McIntire died at the home of his son, in Philadelphia, from heart failure, and the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. H. Baker, a friend of many years, at that place. There was a large attendance of friends from East New York. The interment was at Burlington, N. J.

Hayden Willard Wheeler died at his home, 274 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, October 28, 1904. He was a member of the New England Society since 1880.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., on November 25, 1827, and was educated in Manlius Academy. He married Andelucia E., daughter of Nathaniel E. Mann, of Fulton, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in 1854. He became a member of the jewelry firm of Charles E. Hale & Co., of 2 Maiden Lane, in 1857. The firm became in 1867 Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, and is now Hayden W. Wheeler & Co. Mr.

Wheeler was prominent in social and business life in Brooklyn for many years. He was a member of its Board of Education from 1881 to 1884; was treasurer and trustee of the Adelphi College up to the time of his death; was President of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church; member of the Advisory Committee of the Thrift Savings and Loan Fund, and a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, of the Down-town Association of Manhattan, and for twenty-five years a member of the Advisory Committee of "The Brooklyn Home for Aged Men." Mr. Wheeler is survived by his widow, two sons, Willard Hayden, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, and Frank L., of Seattle; two daughters, Mrs. Mabel W. Bailey and Mrs. Amos Peck Hawley, of Springfield, Mass., and one grandchild.

The funeral services were held at his house on October 31, 1904, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and Dr. Lyman Abbott officiating.

PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES
AT THE
Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner of The New England
Society in the City of Brooklyn,
DECEMBER 21, 1904

*To Celebrate the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Anniversary
of the Landing of the Pilgrims*

The Twenty-fifth Annual Dinner of The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn was held at the Pouch Mansion, Wednesday, December 21, 1904.

The attendance was unusually large and the occasion was one of the most successful given by the Society in recent years.

The President, Hon. Elijah R. Kennedy, presided.

The members and guests of the Society were seated as follows:

PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

President ELIJAH R. KENNEDY.
Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL.
Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.
Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Rev. JOHN P. FORBES.
Mr. SAMUEL J. ELDER.
Rear Admiral J. B. COGHLAN, U. S. N.
Rev. CLELAND BOYD MCAFEE.
Mr. GEORGE S. CHAPPELL.
Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.
Mr. GEO. V. BROWER, President St. Nicholas Society.
Mr. E. D. HENNESSY, President St. Patrick's Society.
Mr. HENRY SANGER SNOW.

TABLE NO. 1.

William H. Male
 Andrew P. Alvord
 Howard O. Wood
 Henry C. Hulbert
 Mrs. Henry C. Hulbert
 Hon. Wilmot M. Smith
 Mrs. Wilmot M. Smith
 Edward D. Candee

TABLE NO. 5.

Gen. George W. Wingate
 Mrs. George W. Wingate
 Miss Wingate
 Dr. Henry M. Leipziger
 John G. Underhill
 Col. John N. Partridge
 Edwin Packard
 Gates D. Fainestock

TABLE NO. 9.

Hon. James McKeen
 Miss Helen J. McKeen
 Harrington Putnam
 Mrs. Harrington Putnam
 A. Augustus Healy
 Mrs. A. Augustus Healy
 Carl H. DeSilver
 Martin Joost

TABLE NO. 2.

Hon. David A. Boody
 Mrs. Maud Boody Carey
 Edward L. Collier
 Mrs. Edward L. Collier
 James Henry Jourdan
 Mrs. James Henry Jourdan
 Rev. Mark B. Taylor
 Mrs. Mark B. Taylor

TABLE NO. 6.

Hon. Willard Bartlett
 Mrs. Willard Bartlett
 Miss Bartlett
 Hon. George B. Abbott
 Mrs. George B. Abbott
 Guy DuVal
 Mrs. Guy DuVal

TABLE NO. 10.

Hon. Joseph A. Burr
 Mrs. Joseph A. Burr
 E. P. Folger
 Mrs. E. P. Folger
 H. C. Loudon
 Mrs. H. C. Loudon
 Rev. J. H. Darlington
 Mrs. J. H. Darlington

TABLE NO. 3.

Hon. William Berri
 Mrs. William Berri
 James Matthews
 Mrs. James Matthews
 Edward G. Riggs
 Mrs. Edward G. Riggs
 Henry I. Hayden
 R. D. Armstrong

TABLE NO. 7.

Hon. Charles A. Schieren
 Hon. Richard Young
 Rev. John Humpstone
 Rev. St. Clair Hester
 Mrs. St. Clair Hester
 Edward Barr
 Mrs. Edward Barr
 Horace J. Morse

TABLE NO. 11.

James H. Scrimgeour
 Frank H. Cothren
 Mrs. Frank H. Cothren
 Charles Bulkeley Hubbell
 D. B. Dearborn
 D. B. Dearborn, Jr.
 Rev. Robert MacDonald

TABLE NO. 4.

George H. Southard
 Mrs. George H. Southard
 Miss Southard
 George H. Southard, Jr.
 Mrs. Geo. H. Southard, Jr.
 Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford
 Miss Woodford
 Miss Hanson

TABLE NO. 8.

Isaac H. Cary
 Mrs. Isaac H. Cary
 Joseph C. Noyes
 Mrs. Joseph C. Noyes
 William E. Wheelock
 Miss Wheelock
 Edgar McDonald
 Mrs. Edgar McDonald

TABLE NO. 12.

Omri F. Hibbard
 Mrs. Omri F. Hibbard
 John V. B. Thayer
 Mrs. John V. B. Thayer
 Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving
 Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving
 Rev. John Howard Melish
 Mrs. John Howard Melish
 Eugene N. Foss

TABLE NO. 13.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper
 Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper
 Albert B. Chandler
 Mrs. Albert B. Chandler
 Frank H. Chandler
 Mrs. Cleland Boyd McAfee
 Dr. Fred W. Atkinson
 Mrs. Fred W. Atkinson

TABLE NO. 17.

Charles A. Silver
 Mrs. Charles A. Silver
 Mr. Silver's Guest
 Rev. Henry T. Scudder
 Mrs. Henry T. Scudder
 George C. Brainerd
 Daniel H. Downs
 Rev. Roland S. Dawson

TABLE NO. 22.

Frank S. Halliday
 Mrs. Frank S. Halliday
 Miss Halliday
 Rev. John P. Forbes
 Mrs. John P. Forbes
 Hon. George W. Palmer
 E. H. Hazlewood

TABLE NO. 18.

Hon Hiram R. Steele
 Mrs. Hiram R. Steele
 Miss Steele
 Porter Steele
 Sidney R. Kennedy
 Miss Susan P. Kennedy
 Arthur Corlies
 Morris Ely

TABLE NO. 23.

I. Sherwood Coffin
 Mrs. I. Sherwood Coffin
 Alfred Frazer
 Miss Frazer
 Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley
 Frederic A. Guild
 Fred. H. Guild
 Hon. John A. Taylor

TABLE NO. 14.

William H. Nichols
 Mrs. William H. Nichols
 Miss Madeleine N. Nichols
 Miss Tilden
 William H. Nichols, Jr.
 Mrs. Wm. H. Nichols, Jr.
 C. Walter Nichols
 Mrs. C. Walter Nichols

TABLE NO. 19.

Wyllys Terry
 Rodney A. Ward
 Howard Haslehurst
 George D. Terry

TABLE NO. 24.

Hon. William B. Hurd, Jr.
 Mrs. William B. Hurd, Jr.
 Leander W. Stockwell
 Mrs. Leander W. Stockwell
 Miss Ducker
 Miss Sweet
 John Arbuckle
 Dr. John A. McCorkle

TABLE NO. 15.

Robert D. Benedict
 Mrs. Robert D. Benedict
 B. L. Benedict
 W. H. Edmister
 Mrs. W. H. Edmister
 Walter C. Humstone
 Mrs. Walter C. Humstone
 Rev. William V. Kelley

TABLE NO. 20.

Hon. S. V. White
 Mrs. S. V. White
 Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis
 Mr. F. A. Patrick
 Rev. N. McGee Waters
 Mrs. N. McGee Waters
 Andrew J. Perry
 Mrs. Andrew J. Perry

TABLE NO. 25.

Frederick B. Pratt
 Lowell M. Palmer
 Mrs. Lowell M. Palmer
 Arthur L. Williston
 Mrs. Arthur L. Williston
 Francis Jordan
 Mrs. Francis Jordan
 Prof. William H. Goodyear

TABLE NO. 16.

William C. Beecher
 Mrs. William C. Beecher
 Herbert F. Gunnison
 Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow
 William G. Low
 Mrs. J. B. Coghlan
 Miss Chatfield
 Miss Ellis

TABLE NO. 21.

William Ray
 Mrs. William Ray
 Horace E. Dresser
 Mrs. Horace E. Dresser
 Edward H. Hobbs
 Mrs. Edward H. Hobbs
 Frank A. Douglas
 Mrs. Frank A. Douglas

The Rev. John P. Forbes invoked the Divine Blessing.

MENU

Cape Cod Oysters

SOUP

Clear Green Turtle

Cream of Chicken

RELISHES

Olives

Radishes

Celery

Salted Almonds

FISH

Sole, Bradford Style

ROAST

Filet of Beef, with Fresh Mushrooms

Parisian Potatoes

Baked Beans, Priscilla Style

ENTREE

Terrapin

PUNCH

Miles Standish

GAME

Quails on Toast

Romaine Salad

ICE CREAM

Pilgrims

DESSERT

Fancy Cakes

Bonbons

Fruits

Cheese

Coffee

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF HON. ELIJAH
R. KENNEDY

Elijah R. Kennedy, President of the Society, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—There is preserved in Naples the blood of a Christian who suffered martyrdom more than eighteen centuries ago. Once in each year this precious relic fluidizes, and then it works miracles among the faithful who collect to witness the phenomenon. We ought not to be incredulous about this. A similar phenomenon, which does not excite our special wonder, is apparent this evening, right here. The blood of Saint Januarius isn't "in the running" with the blue blood of New England ancestors that throbs in our veins to-night. In a hundred cities that blood will assemble thousands who boast its possession, and will educe extraordinary expressions of pride and patriotism.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, addressing the New England Society in New York, said, "The story of the Pilgrims may be told for a thousand times, and the next year it will be fresh again. There are sights and sounds that Nature, with all her infinite variety, is never tired of repeating. You will find the wind-flower blowing and the wood-thrush singing in Plymouth woods still, as the Indians had known them ever since the days of the mastodon.

We need not recount all the names on the sacred list, nor tell the sad, brave story over, in all its desolate grandeur of ideal and starving misery of detail. But the picture, sketched or finished, shall always be held up; if it is only for a moment, we will lift it as the Host is lifted in Catholic processions and reverently uncover before it. The story it tells may be an old one; but Christmas will tell one still older; and the world has not tired of Christmas yet." [Applause.]

What seemed but oratory fifty years ago is now recognized as prophecy, and we are here again to listen to the heroic tale.

The Tea-party in Boston Harbor receives a local commemoration. The Fourth of July is celebrated by every American, at home or abroad. Even Thanksgiving Day, instituted by the Pilgrims, and long observed almost entirely in New England, has become a national festival. But the feast of Forefathers' Day is for us alone.

It is appropriate to recount the heroism and piety and fidelity and enterprise and courage and wisdom of the Founders, to praise all New England, and to proclaim that we are "the heirs of all the ages." Our distinguished speakers—each of whom has made his own toast—are to treat the matter broadly. I trust I shall be pardoned for remarking that the particular event that has, for us, elevated this day above most others in the world's calendar is the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth two hundred and eighty-four years ago. The little company on the Mayflower were Puritans, but they were the Flower of Puritanism, having the beauty and fragrance of that noble sect, with no bitterness.

If other Puritans were intolerant in religion, so were all nations in that age. You must bear in mind that the colonists had a complete and perfect right and title to dwell by themselves and to resent the intrusion of persons who disagreed with their profoundest beliefs and disapproved of the methods of worship that were dearer to them than life. They occupied land granted exclusively to them by the King of England. If there was any doubt, on legal or moral grounds, of the right of the king to make such grants, they settled that by purchasing the same land from the Indians at fair prices and on equitable terms. I suspect that, even in these days of toleration and latitude, the authorities of a Catholic college would not hesitate to expel a Methodist minister who should try to start revival preaching on the campus. And if you could imagine people as devoid of apparel as they were of sense—and that was the state of some of the expelled Quakers, very different from the gentle people we know by that name—if such maniacs should visit one of the most liberal of our Brooklyn churches, next Sunday, and break into the service by screaming denunciations of preacher and worshipers, they would be dragged out without waiting for the police; and it is safe to prophesy that the descendants of the orderly worshipers would not, three centuries after, feel it necessary to apologize for their pious ancestors. [Applause.]

Why, our national government, the boasted "refuge of the oppressed of all nations," excludes as "undesirable" many immigrants merely because of their poverty. The New England col-

onists had weightier reasons than that, reasons much weightier in the judgment of all Christendom.

If witches found life in Salem uncongenial, you must remember that witchcraft had been treated as a diabolical possession by Jew and Gentile, Christian and Pagan, Catholic and Protestant, in all ages and in every land.

If in any way the colonists seem to us severe, we must consider the spirit of their time. But, although England then inflicted death for nearly one hundred and fifty offenses, the colonists set up a New England where capital punishment could be the penalty for only nine crimes.

The Pilgrim Fathers were not cruel, *they* were not even intolerant. The sermon their beloved pastor preached as they were leaving Holland is to this day the chart and warrant of religious pioneers in the wide wilderness of liberality. Inspired and guided by the teachings of Robinson, the Pilgrims conducted their government. *They* never persecuted. And now their fame abides

"Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky;"

and as to their descendants, *noblesse oblige*.

Gentlemen of the Society, [Here the members of the Society rose and remained standing until the President completed his reference to the subject], during the year four of our members have preceded us "into the silent land":

William Pomeroy Beale,
Abraham Gould Jennings,
Henry Eckford McIntire, and
Hayden Willard Wheeler.

The records of the Society shall long keep us familiar with their names and remind us of their membership, and we will ever preserve their memories in our hearts.

There will be other absences to-night, of familiar guests. The officer at the door was instructed to refuse admission to that pertinacious interloper "I'm from Boston," and unless this gavei breaks and this right arm loses "its cunning" there shall be no thoughtless praise of the Pilgrim Mothers at the expense of the

Pilgrim Fathers. [Laughter.] When I first heard that old gag, thirty-four years ago to-morrow, it sounded funny for an instant, but in another instant it had already lived too long. [Applause.]

It will be time to deride the men of Plymouth when the peculiarities of Vermont fathers and the quaint costumes of Connecticut mothers become subjects for ribald remarks in the smoking rooms of our clubs. Let us rather glory in the Pilgrim Fathers. [Applause.] They were the best men in the world in 1620; the most loving and devoted husbands, the noblest citizens, the most exalted heroes. [Applause.] We are proud to meet at this gracious and hallowed season, to extol their virtues and celebrate their deeds. [Applause.]

In behalf of the Society, and in my own, I give a cordial welcome to all of you who have come to keep the feast with us. To the ladies first; we rejoice that the lily is here among the thorns. Welcome, too, for the gentlemen guests of the Society, or any of its members, of New England ancestry or from other lands. Welcome to the distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy and his consort. [Applause.] Welcome to the representatives of other societies—not the least to the dear old General who sits here to-night for the New England Society of Manhattan. [Applause.] Welcome to the gentlemen who are to speak to us, and a double welcome to those who have come far upon our invitation, and a right hearty welcome to the Governor of our own Empire State. [Applause.]

I extend our salutations to the sons of New England wherever they shall meet to keep this anniversary—from Eastern Maine to golden California, and beyond, to the farthest islands of the Western sea, those rich possessions won by American valor, governed by American wisdom, and forever to remain connected with the American Union.” [Applause.]

The President:—We shall have a silent response to the next toast, “The Day We Celebrate and the Event.” As Mr. Bryant was more writer than speaker the committee decided that his exquisite little poem, entitled “The 22nd December,” should be printed, for Mr. Bryant had that mistake in the calendar, and the New York society did not understand that the Brooklyn pilgrims

landed on the Twenty-first. So we adopt this response from the poet Bryant.

Wild was the day; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light,
With years, should gather round that day,
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their days; but greener still
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,
And regions now untrod shall thrill
With reverence when their names are breathed.

'Till where the sun, with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the pilgrim sires
This hallowed day like us shall keep.

[Written in 1829.]

The President.—The next toast has kept me awake many hours during the last two nights. Shortly after I received the honor of the election to this presidency, last Winter, my beloved friend Hillis and I went down to Washington. We went to see if we could forage around in the market and get a speaker or two for this dinner; and the doctor being an Iowa-an (I give you the exact pronunciation), [Laughter] we landed upon Senator Dolliver, who said he would not promise anything ten months ahead, but if, shortly before the feast, we would write he would be very likely to come. I did not write, but Mr. Benedict and I went to Washington and saw Senator Dolliver, and he promised to come. Imagine my dismay when, Monday morning, I received a telegram announcing that he could not come. He has, however, written me a letter fully explaining why he could not, and I am bound to say, however much we may be disappointed not to hear him to-night, that his reason as a professional man was one that we must all admit was adequate for being compelled to remain away. Well then, where should we go for a man who could fill his place? We

cudged our brains, and we tried Secretary Taft. Then we said, "There is a good-natured man who never refuses any of his friends, I do not care what his engagements are, when he knows you are in trouble. He will be sure to come." He has come here at great cost and inconvenience, and we ought to feel greatly obliged, as we certainly do, to Senator Depew. [Applause.]

Music: "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The President:—That is voluntary. [Laughter.] I have a dispatch from Ex-Governor Woodruff, who was dining a few hours ago with Senator Depew in Washington, in which he says: "Senator Depew is more than good to come to you to-morrow on such short notice. He is certainly a brick." I have heard Senator Depew called "a peach," but this is the first time I ever heard him called by such a hard name. [Laughter.]

I do not know what he will speak about, except that he will probably speak about an hour. [Laughter.] The toast for Senator Dolliver was "American Patriotism." I am sure Senator Depew knows something about that, but if he would rather talk about something else we shall be delighted to hear him. I have great pleasure in introducing Senator Depew. [Great applause and cheers.]

ADDRESS OF HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I want to say for the comfort of the other speakers that I will not talk an hour. I am leading just now a strenuous life, between my friends on all sides who are so anxious to support me and fight each other that I do not know where I am at. I bid good-night to Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff in Washington at one o'clock last night and went to bed. At two I was called to help put out a fire at the Metropolitan Club which was burning, opposite my residence. I arrived home at five o'clock this afternoon to find my house in New York occupied by reporters who wanted to know my views on things that had happened to-day of which I had not heard. [Laughter.] I said to them, "You may think it frivolous, but I am on the Mayflower to-day. Where she will land I do not know; nor whether

among the furniture which has supplied innumerable families in the United States there is for me a dress suit or a Senatorial toga." [Laughter.] I am charged with being a purveyor of chestnuts, and so I will give you the last thing from Washington. As I came yesterday afternoon out of the President's office, I met Governor Taft. He said, "I have just been talking with Griggs, of Georgia, a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and he said, 'Mr. Secretary, we pranced around this country trying to defeat Roosevelt because he had lunched with Booker T. Washington. From the character of the returns I am inclined to think that if Washington had stayed to supper Roosevelt would have had a unanimous vote.'" [Loud laughter.] At my dinner last evening, Congressman Foster, of Vermont, looking very genially at Woodruff, said, "I made a speech at the request of the National Committee, to the Italians of Kings County. The applause was so terrific that I thought it was one of the best speeches I ever made, and I said to the Chairman, 'I am delighted at the response which was made by your intelligent countrymen to my speech, and especially by the way they cheered the name of McKinley.' The Chairman replied, 'Speech nothing! Nobody understood it. I stood behind you. I signalled to the crowd: One finger, applause; two fingers, cheers; three fingers, raise hell! That was when you mentioned McKinley.'" [Laughter.] As my speech has been but partially prepared in the carriage coming over here, while listening to delightful reminiscences of Syracuse from Woodruff, I trust it may be punctuated by some relation, like the Italian chairman, between our presiding officer and yourselves. [Laughter.]

Every political speaker knows that the worst position he can be placed in is to fill the appointment of another man. He may be the worst speaker alive, and the gentleman who fills his place a good one. It makes no difference, the committee thinks it has been defrauded. Now, precisely what Senator Dolliver, who was to have made this speech, would have said, I don't know. I sit opposite to him in the Senate, and he is a marvellously good speaker, and I lament with you that you do not have him to-night.

I come to Brooklyn very often, on so many matters, political, patriotic, dedicatory, the laying of corner-stones, bidding farewell

and Godspeed to graduates of institutions, etc., that I feel as if I were one of you, and as if something is required when I come to Brooklyn which recalls the instruction given to me by George William Curtis, when I had accepted a call to give an address, on short notice, after he had refused. He said, as a word of warning, "If you have any regard for your reputation and its future, never accept an invitation to speak on any serious occasion without three months notice. Take one month to write your speech, leave it one month to mature, and take another month to correct it."

I am here to-night to speak on a subject interesting to you and to us all, and always an inspiring one. Our country's condition to-day reminds us of the lesson of antiquity, that great luxury leads to decay; and the antidote is to recall the lessons of the Pilgrim Fathers and the foundations they laid, and upon which we have builded our institutions. [Applause.] A boy comes from the country to the city and has a hard struggle, and meets discouragement to his advancement, and finds about him everything which tends to weaken his courage and spirituality. But if he constantly recalls the little church in the rural community from which he came, if he recalls and keeps recalling the lessons which his mother gave him at the fireside with her evening prayer, he survives and succeeds according to his talent and equipment, while others perish. So we, at the very zenith of our development and financial and industrial prosperity, can and must look back to this day once a year, and what it teaches. You have here on your menu that charter so simple and short, and yet so grand, which was written in the cabin of the Mayflower, just before the Pilgrims, one hundred in number, landed on Plymouth Rock, in which the one fundamental idea was to "found a government on just and equal laws." The question which comes to us to-day is, whether, having founded a government on just and equal laws, it has been a failure or a success. It was that idea formulated in the cabin of the Mayflower for the first time in the history of nations, and at a time when intolerance and bigotry, civil and religious, existed everywhere else in the world, which, one hundred and fifty years later, caused their descendants to resist the unequal and unjust laws of the mother country, and

that led to the Revolutionary War. The Mayflower charter was repeated in that sentence of the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Its denial in practice brought about the Civil War against human slavery in 1861, and it was not until the emancipation of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln that the Mayflower charter was tested and proved. Since Appomattox the old charter has been alive in letter and spirit, and our country has gone on and on to a development, industrial, financial and material, beyond any other country in the world. [Applause.]

Two questions arise to-night. One is, are we still a government of just and equal laws? No one can deny this, so far as the United States government is concerned in its constitution and administration and in the interpretation and enforcement of laws. We have also governments of just and equal laws in all the great commercial and successful commonwealths of the country. If we compare those states which do not have them with those which have, it is easy to see which have given greater benefits to their citizens, whether white or black. [Applause.]

But, my friends, our next and most interesting inquiry is, are the results of this government satisfactory and better than those of any other country? It is within a very recent period that this inquiry could receive no other than an immediate and affirmative answer. The development in our last decade in our industrial life has been so rapid and startling as to create considerable alarm and a large measure of unrest. Happily, our people are intelligent, universally educated, owners of homes or of property in savings banks or otherwise. While the country has increased so rapidly in wealth, general conditions have improved correspondingly. Wages have been on an upward scale, and opportunities have come to far-sighted and masterful men for the accumulation of unprecedented fortunes. As competition is intense, and all markets of the world practically one, they cause combinations of corporations into units of undreamed-of capitalization, not only in this but in other countries. The fever for sudden accumulation has infected the globe. Get-rich-quick

schemes were never so successful, and Mrs. Chadwick finds no difficulty in borrowing from reputable, trained, experienced, and elderly bankers, several millions of dollars on representations which in normal times would not deceive a clerk on a salary of five dollars a week. At the same time the universal circulation of such articles as "Frenzied Romance" [Laughter] indicates more than curiosity, it speaks of unrest. This unrest under other forms of government would lead to socialism or anarchy. But with us anarchy gains no foothold, and socialism makes no progress. The lesson of the last election is the sanity of the American people. They found in President Roosevelt a singularly open-minded, out-spoken, and courageous statesman. He has tested all the powers of the laws in existence to see whether they were sufficient to correct the evils of corporate abuses or trust combinations. In doing that he had antagonized the most powerful financial interests of the country, and those which heretofore had largely influenced national elections and nominations by both parties. His action had been sustained by the Congress. He then went further and demanded from Congress legislation which should supplement the defects of existing laws, not for the dissolution or destruction of corporations, but for their regulation and the publicity for their operations, for the protection of both stockholders and the public, and for the remedy of wrongs which did or might exist.

When the American people had for the solution of the problems which caused their unrest the methods suggested by Colonel Bryan, or by Mr. Watson, or by Mr. Debs, as opposed to those which had been put in practice by President Roosevelt, they, by a vote which was practically unanimous, not only sustained President Roosevelt but gave him such a free hand as no other President has received in our generation, for the carrying out of his policies. Since his election and the outline of what he further proposes the country sees that he will go only so far as to secure every possible protection for every interest, individual and general, without interfering with the laws of trade or the true development of the country. The exchanges, always so sensitive, have refused to grasp the views of the alarmist, and the constant advance in prices of the securities of the companies most to be effected by the

President's action is the highest tribute to his statesmanship and the sanity of the American people. [Applause.]

So I come to the conclusion that this last development of the operation of just and equal laws will bear the closest scrutiny and receive unanimous approval. The whole mass is uplifted to higher planes of living and of opportunity. Our country becomes foremost among nations in prosperity at home and power and influence abroad. Every man finds his place according to his capacity, industry, initiative, and determination. Peace and goodwill reign everywhere as in no other country and among no other people. The imagination of centuries has found brilliant exercise in poems written upon the search for the golden fleece. One of the most dramatic scenes in the history of France was when the remains of *Napoleon* were brought from St. Helena and carried into the chapel of the Invalides, and all France, represented there, rose with a thrill that reached to every peasant cottage at the simple announcement, "The Emperor." [Applause.]

So every Puritan all over the world was thrilled as he or she has not been for a century, when Bradford's journal of the account of the voyage, the history, and the charter of the Pilgrims, which had been lost for one hundred and fifty years, was found and presented by Senator Hoar to Plymouth. Let us summon Bradford and Miles Standish and Pastor Robinson here to-night. Let them rise from Plymouth Rock and the wilderness, from the development which occurred during their lives in the weak settlements about them, and see the result of their principles worked out upon a continent by eighty millions of people. Their verdict would be that it was all the result of the operation of just and equal laws. [Applause.] Miles Standish would discover that the Puritan Grant and the Puritan Sherman commanded hundreds of thousands of victorious veterans as easily as he did his army of twelve men. Governor Bradford is the only one who might be disappointed in the growth of the country or in the progress of the people, but disappointed because he would not find any such patriots as himself, for he resigned a postoffice to become a Puritan. [Laughter.] Pastor Robinson alone of the preachers of that age gave utterance to the truth and its lesson to his followers, that God had not yet revealed the whole of His

truth and that they should keep an open mind for its receipt. He would be satisfied, for he would discover that among the millions of the Puritan descendants every one has a religion of his own. [Laughter.] We come back, then, to the Mayflower and to the charter framed in its cabin. Upon one line of it has been builded the greatest nation of all times, and the one which has within it the most hopeful elements for the perpetuity of prosperity, of civilization, and of liberty. [Great applause.]

The President:—The next toast is, "The Leaven of Puritanism." There came very near being a misunderstanding about this toast. The eminent member of the Boston Bar who is now to speak, in telegraphing me this toast must have been a little confused, or the wires got crossed, because as I first received it it was something like "The Puritan Eleven;" and, knowing that Mr. Elder had been on the football team at Yale, and was one of the best players, I wired back: "This is not a football association; it is the New England Society." [Laughter.] "Well," he replied, by telegraph, "I can speak to either." [Laughter.] I feel very much gratified, and the Society, if it knew of the numerous invitations and pressing engagements that fall on Mr. Elder in other directions, would realize that he has conferred a distinguished honor upon us by accepting our invitation. I have, therefore, a peculiar pleasure in introducing Samuel J. Elder of Boston. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL J. ELDER, ESQ.

Samuel J. Elder said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Yours is not the only instance of a confused telegram. It is told of Mr. Reed that the wires were crossed in a message to him, or at all events the message was not very intelligible. One of his distinguished followers in Maine, being sent for hastily to a council in Washington, found himself derailed and on the wrong side of a freshet. Getting to the nearest station he telegraphed to Mr. Reed: "Wash-out on the line; can't come," and Mr. Reed telegraphed back: "Buy another shirt and come anyway." [Laughter.]

I assure you, Mr. President, that nothing could have prevented me from coming after I received your invitation. An opportunity to talk to a Brooklyn audience for twenty minutes is not to be despised by any practitioner in Boston. When Mr. Depew described his experiences in Washington last night, the long vigil that he kept with his friend Woodruff, the burning of the Metropolitan Club across the way, his being called upon to put out the conflagration, and his struggles to reach this place, I could not but remember (as Bostonians always remember, you know, only local affairs), the story of the little schooner which was making its way into Boston Harbor in a fog. The whistles of the big ships were terrorizing the skipper, and the blowing of the great horn on Boston Light kept him worrying. He kept tacking off and on, until the fog suddenly lifted and he saw ahead a big East Indiaman. He put the wheel down and ran down under her stern. As he did so he shouted to the captain on the quarter deck of the big ship: "What ship's that?" and the captain called back through his speaking trumpet: "Ship Reindeer, Calcutta, for Boston." "How long you been out?" "Hundred and fourteen days. What schooner's that?" "Schooner Dart, of Gloucester." "How long you been out?" "All night." [Laughter.]

We can congratulate ourselves at all events that it was last night and not to-night that the Senator was out, and that he is here to-night. But Mr. Depew gives a slightly different description to you of the preparation of the speech from that which he gave a Boston audience awhile ago. He sometimes comes to us, and we are only too glad when he does. He said the preparation which he had been able to give to his speech was only from New London to Boston, because he had to bring his stenographer as far as New London and send him back to write up the letters which he had dictated on the way. And only from there to Boston was he able to prepare his speech, although he understood that after-dinner speeches in Boston were prepared six months ahead—two months to prepare the oration, two months to submit it to a theological professor at Andover, and two months to submit it to a professor of English at Harvard, and the last night for delivery. [Laughter.]

We are smiled at, more or less, over in Boston, from time to time. All sorts of things are said about the erudition of the place and about the extent to which ideas permeate all classes and all ranks, even to the market man that the Back Bay lady visited after the good old fashion of going to the market yourself, instead of the cook seeing the butcher at the back door. He of the long white frock being told that she was tired of the kinds of game they had been having, and being asked, "Isn't there anything new?" replied, "Oh, yes, ma'am. Have you ever tried curlew?" "What," said the lady, "Curlew, I never heard of Curlew as game." "Why, yes, ma'am," responded the man, "don't you know the bird of which the poet sings, 'Curlew tolls the knell of parting day?'" [Laughter.]

Two dear old ladies from Cambridge went over to the office of the Western Union Company on State Street and asked how much it cost to send a cable to London; and being told that it cost twenty-five cents a word, and being somewhat straightened financially, they devised a very short message: "Brother suicided yesterday." But Dorothy said to her sister: "We cannot send that. George is a graduate of Harvard, and he will think we do not know any better. You go and ask the man at the window if it does not make any difference in a case of affliction." So the sister went and talked to the boy at the window. "Isn't there a different price in case of affliction?" But the boy said that affliction didn't count with a cable company. She returned and told Dorothy, who again said: "We cannot send that; it is too dreadful to put it that way. What are we to do?" Finally they wrote this: "Brother suicided yesterday. False syntax for economy's sake." [Laughter.]

You see I am telling tales upon ourselves. I wonder if this one is old. In this august presence—in the encyclopædic presence of American stories, one hesitates. [Laughter.] This tale is told of a Back Bay household in which a discussion arose between husband and wife as to, what do you think? Why, the authorship of Shakespeare. The husband was in a facetious mood. He was working off the cares of the day in that light, airy, bantering way which men sometimes adopt with their better halves, [A lady's voice: "We all know it——" [Laughter] and at last this

wife said, with just the least bit of vinegar in her voice: "When I get to Heaven the first thing I shall do will be to ask Shakespeare if Bacon had anything to do with those plays?" "But, my dear," said the husband, "perhaps Shakespeare won't be in Heaven." "Oh, then," said the wife, "you ask him." [Laughter.]

Coming to-day from Boston, coming from the old Puritan and Pilgrim country, in the gilded train, whose flight through the white fields, past white hills and white shores, seemed like magic, I could not help thinking of the swift march of the years. We swept past the great Milton hill on which the Massa-Wachusets lived (meaning the tribe "on the great hill"), and on through the country of the Wampanoags, the Old Colony tribe, to which the Pilgrims came, into the country of the fierce and cruel Narragansetts, skirted along the shores where the Pequots fished, and past the Stonington valley in which they died, and so on across the frozen Thames into the country of the Mohegans. On every hand were populous cities and towns, homes of elegance and luxury, the hum of commerce and manufacture; and I wondered what the Pilgrims would have thought if they could have seen what I saw and felt the rush of the flying train. Who can tell?

How swift the transformation has been! How recent it all is! You know how many years. But they are only figures. Some things may bring it home to us. Mr. Endicott, of Salem, (not Judge Endicott, but his father) used to say that his grandmother had told him that she had talked with a man who had seen Governor Winthrop. Stop and think of it: three lives, the life of the old man with whom the grandam talked, the life of the grandmother, and the life of Mr. Endicott. In these three lives this tremendous progress has been wrought, not only in New England, but in the Republic. Take another illustration: Down at little Compton, on the shore over against the palaces of Newport, there is a little stone on which you can decipher:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of
William Peabody, who died May 31st, 1717."

That is all the inscription. But on the granite monument, raised in recent years, are these words:

"Elizabeth Peabody, daughter of the Plymouth
Pilgrims, John Alden and Priscilla Mullen,
first white woman born in New England."

Her epitaph, plain for you to read, dying less than two hundred years ago, the first white woman born in the New England country. Gov. Bradford, in that book of which Senator Depew has spoken, which now lies in the State Library at Boston, on the last page has told of the increase of that little Plymouth Colony. In his clear hand appears the marriage of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, and the story is told, as we all know, as one of the idyls of the Republic. That child Elizabeth married William Peabody (Pabodie) a man of great consequence and respectability, of Duxbury. They afterwards moved along the shore, as the settlers did in those days, and settled at Little Compton, and John Alden built for his daughter the house in which they lived, and which is still standing to-day. You must remember, as Gov. Bradford tells us, that John Alden was not one of the original company of the Pilgrims, but was hired to accompany them as a cooper. He was, however, a man of such sedateness and morals that he was received into the church and married Priscilla.

Boston has been charged with calling itself "The Hub of the Universe." It has reason for it. In 1629 the boundary of Massachusetts was defined to be the country from three miles north of the Merrimac River to three miles south of the Charles River, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And it is along those lines that Puritanism has spread. The 26,000 Puritans that came to Massachusetts up to 1640, when immigration practically ceased, are estimated to have amounted in 1880 to 15,000,000 of people. You know how they spread across Massachusetts, into the North Central part of New York and on through the West; so that when the census of 1850 was taken it was a fact that forty-five per cent. of the inhabitants of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa were of New England birth or of that part of New York which had been settled by New England people. I had thought, sir, to call your attention to the way in which the leaven leavens the whole lump, anticipating the presence of the distinguished Senator from Iowa, who has been so ably replaced. Think how our school system is in operation there; think how truly Iowa is a New England State planted beyond the great waters of the West. Of two million and a quarter of population, 688,000 are enrolled in the public schools of that State. Of the children of

school age, from five to twenty years of age, upwards of seventy-five per cent. are at school. The statistics of illiteracy show that less than half of one per cent. of that great New England State are illiterate, and that the State spent last year \$10,000,000 of money on its public schools. Has not the leaven leavened the whole lump?

And having these facts before us, what shall we say of the Puritans themselves? It has been a fashion to smile when you speak of the Puritan and his characteristics; to say all sorts of things, such as that old joke about "I'm from Boston;" about the Puritan mothers having to live with the Puritan fathers; and that old debate on the subject, "Are the virtues of the New England Puritans overestimated?" We have a right, here assembled at your annual meeting, reviewing the field, to spurn every derogatory suggestion and aspersion. It is said they were cold-hearted, cruel, loveless, and tearless; but were they? Read Governor Bradford's book; read the pulsations of the heart beating in him. You remember, after Pastor Robinson had preached nearly all day, that the company "Came down to the shore, and when they came to the place they found the ship and all things ready; and such of their friends as could not come with them followed after them, and sundry also came from Amsterdam to see them ship and to take leave of them. That night was spent with little sleep by the most, but with friendly entertainment and Christian discourse and other real expressions of true Christian love. The next day, the wind being fair, they went aboard, and their friends with them, where truly doleful was the sight of that sad and sorrowful parting. To see what sighs and sobs and prayers did sound among them, what tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches pierced each heart; that sundry of ye Dutch strangers, who stood on the quay as spectators, could not refrain from tears. Yet comfortable and sweet it was to see such lively and true expressions of dear and unfeigned love. But the tide, which stays for no man, calling them away who were thus loath to depart; their reverend pastor falling down on his knees (and they all with him), with wet cheeks, commended them with most fervent prayers to the Lord and his blessing. And then with

mutual embraces and many tears they took their leaves one of another; which proved to be the last leave to many of them."

Do you believe these men and women of whom he wrote were loveless and unlovable? He was telling of men and women like unto ourselves, the class and mould that has made the American people.

What shall we say of them? Time is all too short, but can not we say one thing: that they were men and women of profoundest courage? It was not so much that they sailed away from Holland and came to this country to find a home. Adventurers have done that the world over; but we need to remember one thing that is often forgotten. They were not compulsory exiles; they came of their own will. They had found, in their Holland home, comfort and ease, and it was that very comfort and ease that led them to see that their religion might be slipping away from them and their views of God and duty might become lost. And more, that their children were learning Dutch. And so of their own motion the Puritans came to the new country. But it was the staying and not the coming that called for courage. Remember that winter at Plymouth. Remember that landing at Plymouth to-day (or to-morrow, as you like to place it), in the bleak New England. Remember that they knew that John Smith had written of this particular territory that he was not so foolish as to suppose that it could be ever inhabited by man. Remember Topham had landed only fourteen years before on the coast of Maine, and after one winter had returned to England as from "an uninhabitable country;" and that the current belief in England was that the New England coast was so bleak and dreary that it was absolutely uninhabitable. But these people made their home and settled on that shore. Of the one hundred who landed fifty-one died of disease before the next spring. The Mayflower was still in the harbor. It was possible for them to return to their comfortable homes in Holland. But they did not. There is where the courage of the Pilgrims stood out in bold relief. Governor Bradford said: "For we were not of such feeble mould that slight discouragement and slight suffering should make us wish to return." And the forty-nine stayed on in those bare little twenty-eight acres of land that they had cleared and in those poor

little huts which they had built; still determined to carry out the idea which they had penned in the cabin of the Mayflower and which actuated their entire movement. [Applause.]

I am taking too much of your time. I had meant to say more on that point. But we can face the question as it stands. The Puritans were rigorous, powerful, strong, determined men. They believed that the individual was everything; that no priest and no potentate should stand between them and their ideas of government or their responsibility to God. They planted that doctrine in the American continent; they have spread it as leaven throughout the Republic; it is the saving grace of our people to-day. [Great Applause.]

The President:—The next toast is, "Some New England Influences." If I were to say all the kindly things that I should be able to say of the gentleman who will respond to this toast it would impose upon you a longer speech than you ought to hear from me at this time, and, as you all know Dr. McAfee, I shall introduce him without another word. [Applause.]

Music: "The Old Oaken Bucket."

ADDRESS OF REV. CLELAND BOYD MCAFEE, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This has become what we ministers call a protracted meeting, and I hear the minister praised who, having true Christian grace, when he saw the meeting was too long, cut out his sermon. I have not that grace.

I had an experience when I was here as a student which emphasizes my fitness for the word I am going to say to the toast. I was dining in a house across both rivers, in New Jersey, where I had gone to preach. In the course of conversation I had mentioned that I was living in the western part of the country, which I am sure my hostess never could have seen, when she said: "Mr. McAfee, do you think the people west of the Mississippi River are what we in the East would call entirely civilized?" [Laughter.] I was much puzzled, and have been ever since, to

know why she asked it. [Laughter.] But as I have thought of that conversation I have realized that if there is anything most Eastern people do not understand it is the West, and then if there is anything that many Western people do not understand it is the East. Plato said he would like to get into the skin of a savage and look out and see what things looked like from his point of view. Perhaps it would be well for some of the descendants of the New England Pilgrims to get into the skin of a Westerner and see how things look to him. I want to talk about that from the point of view of a man who is quite outside of the current of your thinking. The fact is that a man from any part of this country who knows his own section is bound to pay tribute to New England. I spoke to a man in Chicago about Boston not being a place but a state of mind, and he said: "It is not even that: it is a condition of nightmare." [Laughter.] He was a New England man; the statement is not mine, it is his. A little while ago I was in Boston and met a gentleman in a most casual way and told him that I had heard it stated that Boston is the finest place in New England, and that the finest thing in Boston is the 5 o'clock train to New York. He replied: "Is that so? Is that a fine train? I never saw it." [Laughter.] I recognized that my arrow had broken on the armor that the New England man generally wears. [Laughter.]

I am to say something about New England Influences. In the first place, New England has been probably the strongest *conservative* influence in American life. I think that is partly because of the name it continues to bear. The whole dispute out of which the Revolutionary War came was really a matter of accent, and because the mother country could not realize that the daughter, while still in the family, must have some characteristics of her own, that daughter had to perform some acts which were rather ungrateful. But in the effort to make a *New* England it must not be forgotten that a good deal of *England* was left, and a good deal of that conservatism which has made the power of the English government appears throughout the New England influence. I am not speaking of conservatism as a thing to be re-proved; it and liberalism are matters of speech. A nation had better not make progress too rapidly, and that part of the country

does good service which will hold her back a little. I was in Boston recently and attended an Anti-Imperialistic meeting. The speakers all agreed that this country could not, and would not, and, by all the powers, should not, return the then incumbent of the Presidential office to his place in Washington. They were "wise men from the East." [Laughter.] The only trouble was that they stopped at the wrong manger. [Great laughter.] The thing that impressed me as I heard them was their honest feeling that if they did not do something about it the country was going to the bow-wows. I do not know where I have seen men more in earnest, who bore the burden of the entire land and the frauds which other people were responsible for, so completely on their own shoulders. It was a perfectly honest and conservative force which they were putting forth and they rendered the nation a large service. There are movements of which a man may say, "I do not think it ought to come, but it has got to come." I rejoice in the word of my mother, who was opposing a certain social movement, when I said, "Why, Mother, you may as well fall in line; it is bound to come," "Very well," she replied, "but it is bound to come in spite of me." [Laughter.] There are many movements about which we feel that they may come, but the slower the better. The people in New England have been very largely our conservative force throughout the West and East. Have you noticed how many names they brought over from the old country? You have New Hampshire, New Netherlands, New London and a hundred more. This city where we are speaking was called New Amsterdam, and when the British came to beat the Dutch, as they did, they called it New York. And again England came with its conservatism.

Have you not noticed, of all the sections of the country which had names derived from the old world only New England retained the name? Quebec was once called New France. In 1779 the British forces occupied the peninsula running out of Maine, and the Bostonians sent out an expedition that failed to dislodge them. The next year England erected Maine into a province and called it New Ireland; and though the Americans could not dislodge the Irish, if you walk Boston streets you will find that the Irish have not yet left Boston. [Laughter.] Is it not striking

that, of all the sections of our land that have taken a name from the old country, New England is the only one that has kept it? New England has a great deal of the old country conservatism, and we still need its strong, restraining, conservative influence. [Applause.]

Secondly, I want to say that New England has had a great influence on the national life in this: In the past, at least, New England has stood for the maintenance of a great ideal. I do not know whether the ideal is one that we would accept now or not. I am very glad that a word is being said in praise of the Puritan. My own soul loathes this constant tendency to prove that he was so hide-bound. A great many of us try to become rock-ribbed, and the stronger we become the better. When a man is going slouching along the street it is a good deal easier to make fun of one who stands up straight than to acknowledge his own weakness. New England stood for a great ideal. The realization is growing on men from the reading of history, and from the observation of men, that conviction, downright conviction, is the thing that prevails. [Applause.]

There was once a man who, as he went about his daily task, found a treasure, and it so grew upon him that he gave up everything else. The New England men, and every strong man we had have in the national life, saw something that they felt it was worth all sacrifice to get; without it nothing was worth having. The New Englanders of the early day held that their ideal was worth all it could cost to attain it.

Three influences these New Englanders have wielded for us. First, a splendid intellectual influence. You know the story of the founding of the schools, to safeguard the new nation, and to maintain religion. I wonder sometimes at the language of those who are ready to say that any weakening of religion has come about through the growth of the intelligence of men. Those who so speak forget history. The great schools in which infidel movements have flourished were founded by friends of religion. Men knew religion could not hold its own without the strongest brains. This feeling in the West was strong, and comes from New England. That strong intellectual movement which has established schools everywhere set out from New England, and

for that all of us in the civilized country beyond the Mississippi River are thankful. [Applause.]

I must say a word of the religious and moral influence of New England. They were mighty currents that set out from the East, some from the South, but most from the North, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopalian. Pastors and leading church officers of large communities in the West can be traced to one small section, New England. Dozens of the people in the churches traced their origin to New England. The marvel is that New England could possibly have supplied so many men. The condition is like that of the man whom the pastor met as he came from the pulpit, to whom he said: "I think you are not a member of our church?" "No, sir, I am not." "Of what church are you a member?" "I suppose you would call me a submerged Presbyterian." [Laughter.] "What is that?" asked the minister. "Well," said the man, "I was brought up a Presbyterian, my wife is a Methodist, my eldest daughter is a Baptist, my eldest son is an organist in the Unitarian church, my youngest daughter sings in the Episcopal choir, and my youngest son teaches in the Congregational Sunday School." [Laughter.] "But surely one of them is your own church; don't you contribute to one of them?" "Yes, I contribute to all of them; that is what submerges me." [Laughter.] The wonder is that New England has not been submerged long ago with the splendid contribution it has made to the whole country. When we consider the large contribution it has made of men, that might explain why there are so many "antis" left in New England. [Laughter.] The current of life that has flowed into the West and South from New England has gone far towards making those sections—giving them whatever power they have.

It is a great thing to come from New England, I recognize, but it is not the greatest thing. The greatest thing is to come from New England, bringing with one the power and strength that have made New England worth coming from and putting it into the place where one lives. There is no meaner thing than to claim high ancestry and to be ignoble; there is no worse thing than to trace one's origin far up the mountain side and be oneself a stagnant pool at the base. Some of us feel our ancestry is quite

as ancient as yours. Some trace it from Scotland, some from Ireland, and some from the Southern part of this land, and we feel that the blood of our sires means a solid obligation to catch some of their greatness and reproduce it in our own lives. [Applause.]

This much is certain. New England cannot, geographically, much longer influence the nation. But New England can influence the nation through its strong men and clean women, who are needed to-day for the service of the land of which New England is only a part. [Applause.]

The President:—Our next toast is, "The State of New York." When I first asked Governor Odell to come to this dinner, he said: "Kennedy, I would like to come, but Mrs. Odell has a dinner party on the next night, and she may put a veto on my getting away." I said: "Governor, they don't have two persons with such vetoing power in one family. You vetoed the bill to allow a private company to seize Niagara Falls, and the West Street elevated railroad grab, and there isn't veto power enough left in the family to shut you off." [Applause.] And so he believed me, and is here. It was the boast of a Roman emperor that he found Rome brick and left it marble. It may be the boast of New York's present Governor that he found the taxes borne by the farmers and owners of homes, and that he placed them on the shoulders of the great corporations; and if we should have such a Governor for four years more we should have our street railroads, our gas companies, and all who use our thoroughfares, paying us something. We are here with our hearts full of welcome for you, Governor Odell. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of New York State, said:

The introductory remarks of our esteemed Chairman almost caused me to forget where I was. I almost felt that I was in the midst of a political campaign, and some of the things that were used at that time were to be exploited again. I took a solemn resolve at the close of the last campaign that for at least a brief

period I would have no more to do with or say on something that most people believe to be beneath the dignity of man.

There has been so much said of New England here to-night, by the Junior Senator from New York, by the gentleman from Boston, and my friend, the Doctor, that there is scarcely anything left for me to add. If I were to speak entirely upon the State of New York I might brush up my faculties and talk of pumpkins and crops; such talk as I have been indulging in for the last four years, and which subjects are my stock in trade whenever I attend country fairs. [Laughter.] I am reminded that I am not to-night near the country seat of my friend, Woodruff. [Laughter.]

There are some things, however, about New England that might be added to those which have already been said. Senator Depew stole from me the most brilliant thought that I had, and that was in reference to the charter which was written in the cabin of the Mayflower. I had expounded it at some length, and compared it with the charters that are in existence to-day, not so much to the detriment of the charters of to-day, but rather as an example, as he has much more plainly and elegantly pointed out. I came here to-night more to listen than to talk. This is my first purely social visit to the Borough of Brooklyn since I have been Governor. I have come here at times when the air has been hot and partisanship has run high, and perhaps I have not seen Brooklyn people at their best. To-night, I know, I have a very different impression from any heretofore. For instance, I have been told that when you come to Brooklyn you must be almost ready to leave by half-past-ten at the latest, as at that hour all the people retire. [Laughter.] With that knowledge I requested my carriage to be here at 10.30. It is now 11.30, and I fear that the poor fellow is freezing. I hope not. [Laughter.]

Modern oratory seems to be a sort of mosaic of the best words of all times. Modern invention extends one's audience, so that indulgence in speechmaking is fraught somewhat with difficulty. This is particularly true when we talk of epochs in our nation's history, for, like the stories in religion, they are always the same old, old stories, only in different garb, such as the ability and wishes and vocabulary of the speaker may determine. There are some things connected with the history of our New

England fathers which are worthy examples for us to follow. The things I have in mind are the probity and honesty of their character and their desire to be fair and true to their fellow-men. [Applause.] We have heard to-night some references made to the character of the Pilgrim Fathers—that it was perhaps like some of our famous landscapes, more beautiful because of the distance. That has been refuted by three of the speakers, and I am not going to indulge in anything on that line.

It seems to me that the one thing we have to do—we cannot, perhaps, return to the primitive government of the Pilgrim Fathers,—but we should have more of their character, and our government policy should be more on the lines of patriotism and intelligence. And that brings the thought that education is one of the requisites of modern government. Honesty is the outgrowth of education. Therefore, we should teach our young men not merely the book-learning which they may acquire in schools, but to be fair and square with their fellow men; and we should impress upon their minds that that which is in the direction of the uplifting of humanity is of far more value than cold learning. It may be a dream to suppose that this can be accomplished, but when you study the history of our State it will be seen that we have made great strides even in this direction. Over forty millions are yearly spent for the education of youth in this State only, and many millions more in maintaining the best reformatory and charitable institutions in the world. Our aid should be extended to the needy in the State, to assist those who for the time being may be in distress and suffering.

There are so many things in the State government that could be talked of, and which have followed the lines of the many charitable people of the city, that I could perhaps speak about them with more intelligence and interest than I can upon the subject which interests you so much to-night. I say there has been so much done on these lines that it would surprise you to know what great strides our State has made along these lines.

I am not going to detain you longer, but will content myself by thanking you for the opportunity you have afforded me for meeting so many of the citizens and ladies of Brooklyn. I wish you good night. [Applause.]

The President.—Our last toast is: "Puritanism and Pie." I can certify that our young friend Chappell knows a good deal about pie, but, although he is of Connecticut birth and Yale development, until he announced his toast I was not aware of the extent of his interest in Puritanism. I am sure you will all be gratified when he imparts his knowledge.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE S. CHAPPELL

George S. Chappell said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Before I plunge into the weighty topic of pie, because pies are sometimes rather weighty, I wish to say that I was much touched by some of the points of a previous speaker's remarks; and although I cannot claim experience, there are certain things suggested to me.

One of them is connected with Yale University, of which Mr. Elder is a graduate. Mr. Elder spoke on the "Leaven of Puritanism," which Mr. Kennedy suggested might refer to football. I am reminded of a story of President Day. There had been a baseball game, and the next morning, when the fellows went to the chapel, he announced as his text: "Where are the nine?" [Laughter.]

I was puzzled to know why I was asked here to speak, but I finally came to the conclusion that Mr. Kennedy must have got the wrong man. There is another George Chappell in New York, and there has been a great tingling of telephone wires since I came to town. One of my friends got hold of the other man, and he replied: "I am not the man you want." My friend said: "I am very sorry. I thought you were another man," and the answer came in a wearied tone, "I am." [Laughter.]

My only excuse for speaking is that I am certainly provided with a text which ought to appeal to every one. Pie is the thing. Puritanism has been dealt with amply. Pie has not been dealt with, because it is not on the menu. I feel a little nervous after the oratory that has been displayed. I am like the man who had been singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" all night, and wandered up Fifth Avenue, and fell over a railing into the area.

A friend of mine who was there looked over the fence and said: "Are you hurt?" and the reply came up: "No, but I am terribly discouraged." [Laughter.]

However, as I said, pie is the thing which always raises one's spirits. The origin of pie is almost unknown. I thought I would give an archaeological lecture on the subject, but pie does not seem to figure very largely in ancient history, except in the Greek alphabet. [Laughter.] Affection is like a pie made in New Jersey: the upper crust is stuck on the lower. [Laughter.]

The first pie was probably made by somebody's mother, because we hear so much of its being "just like mother's."

A friend of mine saw on the bill of fare in a White Mountain hotel, "Washington Pie." He did not know what it was, but concluded that it must be the father of all pies. He ordered some, and the colored waiter put some chocolate cake in front of him. My friend said, "My good man, this is not Washington pie," and the waiter replied, "Oh, yes, sah, it am; it am Booker Washington pie." [Laughter.]

Dr. McAfee spoke of certain sections being peopled by certain tribes, in our much-confused nation, of the descendants of Scotch and Irish, and so on. That reminded me of several little traits which the New Englanders and the Scotch have in common, particularly frugality and self reliance. As to the first, it brought to mind the story of the two English footpads who set on a Scotchman and beat him, but he put up a terrific fight and was almost too much for them. All they got was a solitary sixpence, and one of them said to the other, "Gee, Bill, if he had had a shilling he would have killed us both!" [Laughter.] The other characteristic I mentioned is well illustrated by the old Scotch parson who had three sons. Two of the boys were away, and one day at family prayers he said, "Lord, I just ask ye this mornin' to look out for wee Donald. He is aff wi' the Queen's soldiers. And keep an eye on Sandy. He is aff wi' the Queen's sailors on the sea. But ye need na fesh yerself about wee Walter. He's going to stay at hame wi' me and I am perfectly capable o' takin' care o' him mesel'." [Laughter.]

Without pie Christmas would be nothing at all. There was a German dinner about a week ago, and one of the old burghers

got up after the splendid repast was finished, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, while we are here enjoying this wonderful dinner, and smoking our twenty-cent cigars and drinking our \$2.00 champagne, we should not be unmindful of those thousands in this city who have not even a crust on which to lay their heads. Think of them! I would like to propose that we here now, as Germans, rise and give three cheers for the poor!" [Laughter.]

That reminds me of a man who met a friend of mine and said, "I did not know you lived on Lexington Avenue; I walked by your house three times the other day." And my friend replied, "Thank you very much." [Laughter.]

I thank you all kindly. [Applause.]

The President:—I have just been reminded of what I did not know before: that this is the 25th anniversary of this Society. I do not know whether we had better begin all over again and celebrate the silver wedding; but I suggest, this celebration having been overlooked, that we all get young and come back in twenty-five years time and celebrate the golden wedding.

SPRING MEETING

The Annual May Meeting of The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn, was held Tuesday evening, May 3, 1904, at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Pierrepont Street near Fulton Street.

It was an evening of New England Poetry, Song and Story, consisting of readings by Major Holman F. Day, Lewiston, Maine, and Miss Catherine Everts, of Boston, Mass., and music by Mrs. Hissem De Moss, soprano; Mr. Edward Strong, tenor, with Mr. Alexander Rihm at the piano, and was much enjoyed by the large attendance of members and their friends.

Hon. Elijah R. Kennedy, President, gave an Address of Welcome.

The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME

1. SONGS OF SPRING TIME—

MRS. HISSEM DE MOSS and MR. EDWARD STRONG

2. AUTHOR'S READINGS—Poems from "The Pine Tree State."

MAJOR HOLMAN F. DAY

3. DRAMATIC READING—"A March Wind".....EVELYN BROWN

MISS KATHERINE EVERTS

4. AUTHOR'S READINGS—Poems from "Way Down East"

MAJOR HOLMAN F. DAY

5. DRAMATIC READINGS—

Selections from Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes.

MISS KATHERINE EVERTS

6. NEW ENGLAND IN SONG—

MRS. HISSEM DE MOSS and MR. EDWARD STRONG

7. "AMERICA"—

My country! 'tis of thee,

Sweet land of liberty,

Of thee I sing:

Land where my fathers died!

Land of the Pilgrims' pride!

From every mountain side

Let freedom ring!

Let music swell the breeze,

And ring from all the trees

Sweet freedom's song.

Let mortal tongues awake;

Let all that breathe partake,

Let rocks their silence break,—

The sound prolong.

After the completion of the programme of the evening, there was a social reunion of the members and their guests, during which a collation was served.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF KINGS, } ss.:
CITY OF BROOKLYN. }

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of New York, to wit: Benjamin D. Silliman, Calvin E. Pratt, Ripley Ropes, Charles Storrs, Hiram W. Hunt, William B. Kendall and John Winslow, do hereby certify that we desire to form a Society pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1875, and of the act extending and amending said act.

That the corporate name of said Society is to be THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, and the objects for which such Society is formed are to encourage the study of New England History and for such purpose to establish a Library, and also for social purposes, and to promote charity and good fellowship among its members.

That the term of existence of said Society shall be fifty years.

That the number of Directors who shall manage the concerns of said Society shall be twelve; and the names of such Directors for the first year are the following, to wit: Benjamin D. Silliman, John Winslow, Calvin E. Pratt, Henry W. Slocum, William B. Kendall, Charles Storrs, William H. Lyon, Ripley Ropes, George H. Fisher, Hiram W. Hunt, A. S. Barnes, A. W. Tenney.

That the name of the city in which the operations of such Society are to be carried on is the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New York.

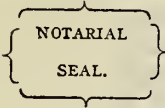
Witness:
JOHN HEYDINGER, JR.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
C. E. PRATT,
RIPLEY ROPES,
JOHN WINSLOW,
HIRAM W. HUNT,
CHAS. STORRS,
WM. B. KENDALL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF KINGS, } ss.:
CITY OF BROOKLYN. }

On this 25th day of February, A. D. 1880, before me personally appeared Benjamin D. Silliman, Calvin E. Pratt, Ripley Ropes, Charles Storrs, Hiram W. Hunt, William B. Kendall and John Winslow, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing

certificate, and they severally before me signed the said certificate, and acknowledged that they signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.



JOHN HEYDINGER, JR.,
Notary Public,
 Kings County,
 N. Y.

I hereby approve the within certificate, and consent that it be filed.

J. W. GILBERT,
J. S. C.

Filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, February 27, 1880, for the incorporators, by
 JOHN WINSLOW.

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 COUNTY OF KINGS, } ss.:
 CITY OF BROOKLYN. }

The undersigned do hereby certify and declare:

First.—That “The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn” is a Corporation duly created and organized under and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled “An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for certain lawful purposes,” passed May 12, 1875, and the act or acts amending or extending said act.

Second.—That the number of Directors of said Corporation is twelve, and the names of its present Board of Directors are: Benjamin D. Silliman, John Winslow, Calvin E. Pratt, Asa W. Tenney, Benjamin F. Tracy, A. S. Barnes, Henry W. Slocum, Hiram W. Hunt, William H. Lyon, William B. Kendall, George H. Fisher and Albert E. Lamb.

Third.—That by virtue of this certificate, made and signed pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the number of directors of said Corporation is hereby increased from twelve to twenty.

Fourth.—That said Corporation shall hereafter have twenty Directors, and the names of its additional Directors are: Joseph F. Knapp, Nelson G. Carman, Jr.; Ransom H. Thomas, William H. Williams, J. S. Case, George B. Abbott, Charles N. Manchester and J. Lester Keep, who shall, respectively, hold office therein until a new election thereof shall be had, as provided in the Statutes and By-Laws of said Corporation.

Fifth.—That the undersigned are the existing Directors of said Corporation who make and sign this certificate.

JOHN WINSLOW,
HIRAM W. HUNT,
BENJ. F. TRACY,
H. W. SLOCUM,
GEORGE H. FISHER,

C. E. PRATT,
A. W. TENNEY,
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
ALBERT E. LAMB.

On the 29th day of September, 1885, before me personally appeared John Winslow, Hiram W. Hunt, Benjamin F. Tracy, H. W. Slocum and George H. Fisher, and on September 30, 1885, C. E. Pratt, A. W. Tenney, Benjamin D. Silliman and Albert E. Lamb, to me known to be the individuals who signed the foregoing certificate; and they severally before me signed said certificate, and acknowledged that they made and signed it for the purpose stated therein.

NOTARIAL
SEAL.

JOHN CURRIE,
Notary Public,
Kings County,
N. Y.

I hereby approve the within certificate, and consent that it be filed.

September 30, 1885.

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
J. S. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF KINGS. } *ss.:*

I, Rodney Thursby, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said county (said Court being a Court of Record), do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed with the original certificate increasing the number of directors of "The New England Society in the City of Brooklyn," filed and recorded in my office September 30, 1885, and that the same is a true transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

SEAL.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, this 30th day of September, 1885.

RODNEY THURSBY,
Clerk.

NOTE.—Duplicate filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS

Adopted May 6, 1881.

ARTICLE I.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN is incorporated and organized to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; to encourage the study of New England history; to establish a library and to promote charity, good fellowship, and social intercourse among its members.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP, ADMISSION FEE AND DUES.

1. Any male person of good moral character who is a native or descendant of a native of any of the New England States, and who is eighteen years old or more, is eligible to, and may be elected a member of the Society at any meeting thereof, or at any meeting of the Board of Directors; *provided*, that no person so elected shall have or exercise any right or privilege of membership before paying the admission fee to the Treasurer.
2. The admission fee shall be five dollars.
3. The dues shall be five dollars a year, and shall be payable in the month of January in each year.
4. Dues not paid on or before the first day of November in each year shall be deemed in arrears.
5. No member in arrears shall vote at any meeting of the Society or be eligible to any office therein.
6. If the dues of any member shall remain unpaid for a period exceeding one year, the Board of Directors may drop the name of such member from the rolls for non-payment of dues.
7. Any member of the Society in good standing may become a Life Member on paying to the Treasurer, at one time, the sum of fifty dollars, and thereafter such member shall be exempt from further payment of dues.
8. If for any cause any person shall cease to be a member of the Society, all the right, title and interest of such person in and to the funds and property of the Society shall revert to and be vested in the Society.

ARTICLE III.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors, and other business, shall be held on the first Wednesday in December, at such hour and place as the Directors may determine. The Recording Secretary shall publish (in two daily newspapers of the City of Brooklyn) a notice of such meeting three consecutive days prior thereto, and shall send a copy of such notice by mail, postpaid, to each member of the Society not less than three days prior thereto. The twenty Directors of the Society having been divided into four classes of five Directors each, as provided by law, the Society shall at every Annual Meeting elect by ballot five Directors for a term of four years or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Historiographer and Librarian.

2. Such officers shall be elected by the Directors at the first meeting of the Board after the Annual Meeting of the Society, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

It shall be the duty of the Directors to control and manage the affairs and funds of the Society; to elect officers; to fill vacancies in the Board; to elect members and honorary members to, and Standing Committees and Council of, the Society, and to do all lawful things which they may deem expedient and proper to promote the objects of the Society. Seven of the Directors shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and the Board of Directors. In his absence the First Vice-President, or in his absence the Second Vice-President; or in the absence of all such officers at any meeting of the Society, one of its members may be selected to preside thereat. In the absence of all such officers at any meeting of the Board of Directors, one of the Directors may be selected to preside thereat.

2. At the Annual Meeting of the Society it shall be the duty of the President to make a report, stating such matters as he may deem of interest and importance to the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the seal, money, funds and securities of the Society; to pay all bills and accounts, to collect or receive all sums of money and accounts, fees and dues; to keep a record of all moneys received and paid, and render an account thereof to the Board of Directors; to report to the Society at the Annual Meeting, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to call, as herein provided, all meetings of the members, Directors and Council of the Society; to make and keep a record of the acts and proceedings of such meetings; to notify all persons of their election as members, Directors, Officers, Council or Standing Committees of the Society; to make and keep an accurate roll of all members of the Society; to collect the initiation fee of newly elected members of the Society, and to forthwith forward the same to the Treasurer, with the name and address of such newly elected members; to forthwith notify the Treasurer of all changes in the membership of the Society, whether by election and qualification of new members, or death, or resignation of existing members; to furnish the President data for his Annual Report; to prepare and have printed annually a pamphlet containing the names of the Officers, Directors, Councils, Members and Committees of the Society, the By-Laws, and an account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting and Dinner, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board of Directors and Standing Committees.

ARTICLE IX.

DUTIES OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct such correspondence as may be required by the Board of Directors and the Standing Committees.

ARTICLE X.

DUTY OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

It shall be the duty of the Historiographer to prepare the necrology of members, to keep a record of the deaths of members, to place the date of their birth and death, and the date of their admission to the Society, and on the last day of November, in each year, to make a copy of such record for the preceding year, and to deliver such copy to the President three days before the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF THE LIBRARIAN.

It shall be the duty of the Librarian to classify, catalogue and take charge of all books, pamphlets and relics which may become the property of the Society; to acknowledge all donations of books, pamphlets and relics, and to make and deliver to the President, three days before the Annual Meeting, a report of the condition of the Library.

ARTICLE XII.

ANNUAL RECEPTIONS.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 4, 1886. Amended January, 1891.

There shall be an annual reception on a day named by the committee, not earlier than February nor later than May, in each year. A special committee consisting of two members, in addition to the President, who shall be *ex officio* a member thereof, shall take charge of such reception, at which refreshments shall be served, and such number of guests may be invited by each member as shall be determined by the committee.

ARTICLE XIII.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

In the month of January or February, in each year, the Board of Directors shall elect five Standing Committees, consisting of three persons each—a Committee on Finance; a Committee on Charity; a Committee on Invitations; a Committee on Annual Dinner; a Committee on Publications. Each of such Committees may consist of two Directors and one member of the Society, and shall hold office for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected; and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIV.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to audit all bills and accounts of the Society in the months of June and November in each year, to invest in the name of the Society, and with the approval of the Directors, the funds thereof, and to perform such other duties relating to the accounts, funds and finances of the Society as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Charity to distribute and disburse such moneys as may be appropriated by the Board of Directors for charitable purposes, as provided by Article Twenty-four, and to render an account of all such distributions and disbursements to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XVI.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invitations to invite and receive all guests of the Society at the Annual Dinner; to select the speakers, and prepare and assign the toasts.

ARTICLE XVII.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL DINNER.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Annual Dinner to make all arrangements, and to do and procure each and every thing therefor, not herein otherwise provided to be done and procured.

ARTICLE XVIII.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Publications to supervise such publications as the Recording Secretary is required to make by Article Eight, and perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIX.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Society shall be held in the month of December, on such day as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XX.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

On the request in writing of any five members of the Society, the President, or if he be absent from the city, either of the Vice-Presidents, shall request the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Society. In compliance therewith the Secretary shall cause a notice of such meeting to be published in two daily newspapers published in the City of Brooklyn, for three consecutive days prior thereto, and shall send (by mail, postpaid) a copy of such notice to each member of the Society.

ARTICLE XXI.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The President, or if he be absent from the city, either of the Vice-Presidents, or any three Directors, may request the Secretary to call a meeting of the Board of Directors. In compliance therewith, the Secretary shall send (by mail, postpaid) to each Director a notice of such meeting, at least one day prior thereto.

ARTICLE XXII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

- 1st. Reading of Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
- 2d. Election of Members.
- 3d. Report of Standing Committees.
- 4th. Report of Treasurer.
- 5th. Report of President.
- 6th. Other Business.

ARTICLE XXIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT DIRECTORS' MEETING.

- 1st. Reading of the Minutes.
- 2d. Report of Committees.
- 3d. Election of Members.
- 4th. Report of Treasurer.
- 5th. Other Business.

ARTICLE XXIV.

CHARITIES.

If in the judgment of the Board of Directors they are in need of it, the widow or children of any deceased member shall receive from the funds of the Society a sum equal to five times the amount such deceased member has paid to the Society; such sum to be paid in equal annual payments for five successive years after the decease of such member. The same annuity shall not be paid to any such widow after she shall have married again, but shall be paid to such of the children as are not able to earn their subsistence.

ARTICLE XXV.

RESIGNATIONS.

All resignations of membership in the Society shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE XXVI.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The By-Laws of the Society may be altered and amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the Directors, provided that a written notice of such proposed alteration and amendment shall have been presented at a meeting of the Board, held one month or more previous to the adoption thereof.

HONORARY, LIFE AND ANNUAL MEMBERS

HONORARY MEMBERS

*Gen. U. S. Grant.
 *Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes.
 *Hon. William M. Evarts.
 *Gen. William T. Sherman.
 *Rev. Noah Porter, D.D.
 *Hon. Chester A. Arthur.
 Hon. William P. Frye.
 Rev. Timothy Dwight, LL.D.
 Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D.
 *Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.
 Hon. Joseph H. Choate.
 Gen. Horace Porter.
 *Prof. Charles E. West, LL.D.
 Admiral George Dewey.

LIFE MEMBERS

Elected.	A	Elected.	D
1880	*Atkins, Edwin	1880	*Dickinson, J. C.
	B		" *Dike, Camden C.
1880	*Beach, M. S.		" *Durkee, E. R.
"	*Beadle, Erastus F.		" *Dennis, Charles
"	*Brookman, H. D.	1881	Denny, Charles A.
"	*Barnes, Alfred Smith	"	Davenport, Wm. B.
1891	Bridgman, Herbert L.	1891	*Downing, Benjamin W.
"	Betts, John Hunt		E
1892	Bassett, Edwin P.	1880	Eames, E. E.
1896	*Bates, James H.		F
	C		F
1880	Carman, Nelson G., Jr.	1880	Fish, Latham A.
"	Cary, Isaac H.		G
"	*Coffin, Henry	1880	*Gager, Oliver Ager
"	Clafin, H. A.		H
"	Clafin, John		
"	*Clafin, Horace Brigham	1880	Hine, E. C.
"	Cowing, James R.	"	*Hunt, Hiram W.
"	Cutter, Ralph L.	"	*Hutchinson, John B.
1881	*Cross, Alfred F.	"	Hulbert, H. C.
1884	Cross, William T.		
1892	*Cross, Ferdinand Louis	1894	*Hoyt, Mark, Jr.

* Deceased.

Elected. J
 1880 Johnson, J. G., M.D.
 1887 Jacobs, John E.

K
 1880 Keep, J. Lester, M.D.
 1882 *Knapp, Joseph F.
 " *Knowlton, E. F.
 1890 Knowlton, Eben J.

L
 1880 Lewis, Edwin A., M.D.
 " Leonard, Lewis H.
 " *Low, A. A.
 " *Low, Josiah O.
 " *Lyman, E. H. R.
 " *Lyon, William H.
 1882 Loughton, George J.
 1889 Low, Seth
 " Logan, W. S.
 1893 Low, A. A.

M
 1880 Mathewson, Arthur, M.D.
 " *Mallory, Charles Henry
 1890 Mallory, Charles

N
 1880 Noyes, Henry F.
 " *Noyes, James S.
 " Noyes, James A.

O
 1888 Olcott, George M.

P
 1880 *Pratt, Charles
 " Putnam, Nathaniel D.
 " Putnam, William A.
 " *Pierrepont, Henry E.

Elected.
 1887 Palmer, Lowell M.
 1893 Prentiss, George H.

R
 1880 *Richardson, Leonard
 " *Robinson, M. W.
 " *Rodman, Thomas H.
 " *Robbins, Amos
 " *Ropes, Ripley
 1883 Richards, Edmund Ira, Jr.
 1891 Ropes, Walter P.
 " Ropes, Albert G.

S
 1880 *Silliman, Benjamin D.
 " *Smith, James W.
 " *Spicer, E., Jr.
 " *Storrs, Augustus
 " *Storrs, Charles
 " *Stranahan, J. S. T.
 1903 Scott, Rufus L., Jr.

T
 1880 *Taylor, Franklin E.
 " *Thayer, George A.
 " Tweedy, John A.
 1887 *Taylor, William A.
 " Thornton, Thomas A.

V
 1880 Valentine, B. E.

W
 1880 Waterman, Edwin S.
 " *White, Thomas
 " *Winslow, John
 1882 *Wheeler, Charles H.
 1884 Wilcox, George N.
 1887 *Wheeler, George S.
 1891 Wade, William D.
 1893 White, Alfred T.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Elected. A
 1880 *Annan, Edward
 " *Arnold, E. H.
 " *Archer, George Beckford
 1881 Abbott, George B.

Elected.
 1881 *Averill, J. Otis
 1882 Allen, Franklin
 1885 *Adams, John P.
 1886 *Allaben, James R.

* Deceased.

Elected.

- 1892 *Atkins, Edwin H.
 1893 Abbott, Phillips
 1895 Adams, Charles A.
 1900 Abernethy, J. W.
 1902 Appleton, R. Ross
 " Armstrong, Roland D.

B

- 1880 *Bailey, James S.
 " *Babcock, John H.
 " *Bass, Samuel G.
 " *Bulkley, Edwin
 " *Bill, C. E., Jr.
 " *Bestow, Marcus P.
 " *Britton, Winchester
 " Bartlett, Willard
 " *Beale, William P.
 " Belcher, Samuel E.
 " Benedict, R. D.
 " *Benedict, R. S.
 " Brainard, George C.
 " Brown, Joseph E.
 " *Brown, William A.
 " *Burnham, Lyman S.
 1882 *Bartlett, David W.
 " Babcock, David S.
 1886 Boody, David A.
 1887 Brooks, George G.
 1890 Bardwell, Willis A.
 " Burr, Joseph A.
 1891 Bailey, Frank
 " Barnes, E. H.
 " Burwell, Charles D.
 1892 *Burtis, John H.
 1893 Beecher, William C.
 1894 *Baker, Rev. C. R., D.D.
 " Burr, John T.
 " *Brewster, Rev. J.
 1895 Brewster, Walter S.
 1899 Billings, Elmer Mandeville
 1900 Bulkley, Charles Hubbell
 1901 Burr, John Wells
 1902 *Bryant, William Cullen
 1902 Benedict, B. Lincoln

Elected.

- 1903 Benedict, William M.
 1905 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah,
 D.D.
 " Baldwin, Frederick H.

C

- 1880 Candee, Edward D.
 " Chase, William H.
 " *Chittenden, S. B.
 " *Clement, N. H.
 " *Coit, William
 " Colton, F. H., M.D.
 " *Corbin, Austin
 " *Creamer, William C.
 " *Crary, George
 " *Clapp, John Francis
 " *Collins, Henry
 " *Carey, Nathaniel Harris
 " Chittenden, Simeon B.
 " *Claflin, Aaron
 " *Cowing, James Aranson
 1883 *Carman, Nelson G., Sr.
 " *Childs, William H. H.
 " Collins, Henry C.
 1885 *Clarke, Chas. M.
 " *Case, James S.
 1891 Cordier, A. J.
 " Chandler, F. H.
 " Chandler, A. B.
 " Coffin, Isaac S.
 1895 Chapin, Henry, Jr.
 1899 Chittenden, R. Percy
 1900 Cushman, Avery F.
 1902 Cotlren, Frank. H.
 " Crane, Frederick E.
 " Cahoone, Richards Mott
 " Curtis, George M., Jr.
 " Chase, William D.
 1903 Cary, William H.

D

- 1880 Davenport, C. B.
 " *Davenport, Julius
 " *Dike, W. H.
 " *Dodge, Harry Eugene

* Deceased.

Elected.

1880 Doty, Ethan Allen
 " DuVal, Horace C.
 1885 Dewson, James B.
 1886 Dwight, Elihu
 1887 Dame, Augustus A.
 1889 *Davenport, A. B.
 1891 Dresser, Horace E.
 " Driggs, Marshall S.
 1892 Dearborn, D. B.
 1894 DuVal, Guy
 1895 Dwight, F. A.
 1897 Dike, Norman S.
 1899 Dean, Matthew
 1900 Dewey, Rev. H. P., D.D.
 1902 Downs, Daniel H.

E

1880 *Edwards, S. J.
 " *Elwell, J. W.
 1881 *Elliott, Jos. Bailey, M.D.
 1885 *Emerson, Henry
 1902 Eames, Harris G.

F

1880 *Farley, Rev. Fred'k A., D.D.
 " Fisher, George H.
 " *Follett, A. W.
 " *Ford, Gordon L.
 " *Frothingham, John W.
 " *Frothingham, Abram R.
 " *Frothingham, Isaac H.
 1886 Fletcher, George H.
 1894 Fairchild, Julian D.
 1896 Frothingham, Theodore L.
 1897 Friend, Walter M., M.D.
 " *Freeman, H. R.
 1898 Forbes, Rev. John P.
 1900 Fahnestock, Gates D.
 1902 Field, Frank Harvey
 " Fuller, Jesse, Jr.

G

1880 *Greenwood, John
 " *Goodnow, Abel Franklin
 1882 *Gregory, George F.
 1886 *Gates, Nelson J.

Elected.

1892 Goddard, J. F.
 1894 Guild, Frederick A.
 1895 Goodnough, Walter S.
 1898 Gregory, F. U.

H

1880 *Hart, Henry S.
 " *Harteau, Henry
 " *Hatch, W. T.
 " Healey, Jacob F.
 " *Henry, John F.
 " Hine, Francis L.
 " *Huntley, Richard H.
 " Hutchinson, Henry E.
 " *How, James
 " *Howard, John Tasker
 " *Holmes, E.
 1881 *Howard, Samuel E.
 1882 Hobbs, Edward H.
 1883 *Hitchings, Benj. G.
 1884 Hyde, Joel W., M.D.
 1886 Heath, Henry R.
 1888 Hcaley, James I.
 1889 *How, Charles
 1890 Hurd, Wm. B., Jr.
 1891 Hayden, Henry I.
 " Hooper, Franklin W.
 " Higgins, Algernon S.
 1892 *Hooker, Ed., U. S. N.
 " Hewett, Thos. B.
 1893 *Hall, Rev. Chas. H., D.D.
 " *Haley, Albert
 1895 Hopkins, Lewis C.
 " Halliday, Frank S.
 " Howard, W. C.
 " Hull, Charles A.
 1896 *Hoyt, C. A.
 1897 Hooper, W. H., Jr.
 1899 Hibbard, Omri F.
 1899 Hibbard, Edward A.
 " Hoyt, Edward B.
 1900 Holden, Fred'k C., M.D.
 1902 Hill, Frank Pierce
 " Heaton, William
 " Hyde, F. H. S.

* Deceased.

Elected.

1903 Hardy, John B.
 " Howe, Arthur M.
 " Hillis, Rev. Newell Dwight
 D.D.

I

1880 *Ives, Arthur C.
 1893 Ingersoll, Rev. Wm. H.
 1898 Ingalls, William B. B.
 " Ingersoll, Rev. E. P., D.D.

J

1880 James, Darwin R.
 " *Judd, Herbert L.
 1883 *Jennings, Abraham G.
 1893 Jarrett, Arthur R., M.D.
 1894 *Jacobs, S. B.
 1902 Johnson, Jesse W.

K

1880 *Kendall, Wm. B.
 " Kennedy, Elijah R.
 1881 *Kellogg, Edward H.
 1886 *Kimball, Ira Allen
 1892 Knowlton, C. C.
 1901 *Kimball, R. J.

L

1880 *Lacey, Richard
 " Lamb, Albert E.
 " *Langley, Wm. C.
 " Langley, Wm. H.
 " Latimer, Frederick B.
 " Latimer, Brainard G.
 " *Lawrence, C. F.
 " *Litchfield, Rufus
 " Low, Wm. G.
 " *Low, Ethelbert Mills
 " *Libby, William P.
 1892 *Langdon, P. C.
 1895 *Lowell, Thomas W.
 1897 Levermore, C. H.
 1899 Lyman, Frank
 " Leach, Clarence R.
 1905 Lowell, Sidney V.

M

1880 *Maxwell, H. W.
 " *Moore, Thomas S.

Elected.

1880 *Manning, Richard H.
 1882 Merrill, George P.
 " *Marvin, Joseph Howard
 " *Merrill, William G.
 " McKeen, James
 1883 *Manchester, C. N.
 1891 *Maxwell, E. L.
 " Moore, Charles A.
 " Maxwell, J. R.

1892 *Morse, Lyman D.
 1895 Matthews, James
 1897 Morse, Jerome E.
 1898 *Mather, Roderick B.
 1899 Moore, Albert R.
 " *McIntire, Henry E.
 1900 Mosher, Charles H.
 1903 McDonald, Rev. Robert
 1904 Mallory, Henry Lee
 " Miner, George E.
 " Murdock, Harvey

N

1880 *Northup, D. L.
 " *Norton, John
 1881 *Noyes, Stephen B.
 1882 Nichols, William H.
 1886 Newton, Albro J.

O

1880 Ormsbee, Allen I.
 1886 Otis, Charles H.
 1903 Ormsbee, Hamilton

P

1880 Packard, Edwin
 " *Packard, Mitchel N.
 " *Parsons, Charles H.
 " *Parsons, F. E.
 " *Parsons, L. A.
 " Partridge, John N.
 " Penfield, S. N.
 " *Plummer, J. S.
 " *Pratt, Calvin E.
 " Pratt, Charles M.
 " *Pope, Samuel Putnam
 " Perry, A. J.
 " Pease, George L.

* Deceased.

Elected.

1881 *Perry, John C.
 1883 *Pratt, Henry
 1884 Price, George A.
 1886 Paine, Arthur R., M.D.
 " *Patterson, Calvin
 " Perry, W. A.
 1889 *Perham, A. G.
 1891 Putnam, Harrington
 1892 Proctor, A. W. S.
 1893 Perry, Timothy
 " *Peet, William
 1895 Pratt, H. L.
 1897 Palmer, George W.
 1898 Pratt, W. H. B., M.D.
 1900 Perry, Wilton H.
 " Paul, Wm. A. O.
 1902 Price, Frank J.
 " Perkins, Thomas A.
 " Peters, Thomas P.
 1903 Pratt, Frederick B.

R

1880 *Robinson, Jeremiah P.
 " *Ropes, R. W.
 1882 *Roby, Ebenezer
 1890 Randall, Howard S.
 1894 Roberts, George H.
 1902 Ruston, John E.
 1903 Russell, Julian W., M.D.
 1904 Roy, William
 1905 Rogers, Myron C.

S

1880 Sanborn, N. B.
 " Stillman, Thomas E.
 " *Shaw, Philander K.
 " *Sheldon, Henry
 " *Sheldon, Henry K.
 " *Slocum, Henry W.
 " *Snow, Michael
 " Stanton, John S.
 " *Stearns, Joel W.
 " *Sedgwick, John Webster
 " *Sanger, Henry
 " *Sanborne, Daniel E.

Elected.

" *Spooner, Alden J.
 " *Storrs, James H.
 1881 Sherman, John T.
 1881 Southard, George H.
 1883 Scott, Rufus L.
 " Skerry, Amory T.
 1884 *Snow, Ambrose
 1891 Sturges, William P.
 " *Sherrill, Henry W.
 " Steele, Hiram R.
 1893 Sanxay, Charles S.
 1895 Silver, Charles A.
 1901 Storer, Eben
 1902 Scrimgeour, James H.
 " Steele, Sanford H.
 " Stockwell, Leander W.
 " Snow, Henry Sanger
 " Sheldon, Theodore B.
 1905 Shepard, John Woodruff
 " Stanley, Johnston

T

1880 *Taylor, James R.
 " Tracy, Benjamin F.
 1882 *Tucker, H. A., M.D.
 " *Tupper, Wm. Vaughan
 " *Thayer, Nathan
 " *Taggard, William H.
 1883 Thayer, N. Townsend
 1885 Tebbetts, Noah
 1888 Turner, J. Spencer
 1892 Tinker, Charles A.
 " Taylor, I. Preston
 " *Thompson, Willett
 " *Titus, Henri
 1895 *Tate, Henry M.
 1898 Thomas, Edward B.
 1902 Towle, Harry F.
 1904 Terry, Wyllys
 1905 Tracy, Ira B., M.D.

U

1887 *Utter, Samuel S.

V

1885 Van Wyck, Augustus
 1903 Vail, Addison

* Deceased.

Elected. W

1880 *Wallace, James P.
 " *Wheeler, H. W.
 " *Wheelock, A. D.
 " White, A. M.
 1880 Whitman, Isaac Allen
 " *Williams, William H.
 " Wood, C. D.
 " *Woodruff, Albert
 " *Wheeler, Andrew Smith
 " *Woodford, Walter Oliver
 " *Whitmore, William H.
 " *Wheeler, Russell L.
 " *Waring, William Henry
 1881 *Webster, E. G.
 1882 *Warren, Horace M.
 " Wellington, Walter L.

Elected.

1886 White, W. A.
 " Woodruff, Timothy L.
 1887 Wheelock, William E.
 1889 * Ward, Fred'k A.
 1892 Wood, Howard O.
 " *Wadsworth, E. C., D.D.S.
 1893 Wingate, George W.
 1898 Worthley, Herbert S.
 1899 Whiting, W. J.
 1902 Ward, Edwin C.
 " Wingate, William W.
 " Winslow, Frederick E.
 " Winslow, Frederick E.
 1905 Ward, Rodney G.
 " Ward, W. Edwin
 " Walbridge, O. G.

* Deceased.

Some years ago it was suggested that it would be of interest to the Society if, in connection with its annual report, there was published a roll of the members classified according to the State, county and town in which those members who are natives of New England were born, or according to the State, county and town in which were born the ancestors of those who, although not themselves natives, are eligible to membership as descendants of natives of New England. A circular was accordingly sent to each member of the Society, requesting the information necessary to make such a classification. Very many replies were received, and from the information thus obtained the following tables have been prepared. That these tables are not complete is due partly to the fact that no attempt was made to obtain the information necessary to properly classify former members of the Society who are now deceased, and partly to the fact that some of the present members of the Society did not respond to the circular.



MAINE

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of
Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Maine, with the
name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Brooks, Geo. G.....	Kennebec.....	Hallowell.
Cary, Isaac H.....	Hancock.....	Bucksport.
Chase, Wm. H.....	Penobscot.....	Dexter.
Chase, William D.....	Cumberland.....	Portland.
Dearborn, D. B.....	Kennebec.....	Pittston.
McKeen, James.....	Cumberland.....	Brunswick.
Otis, Charles H.....	Waldo.....	Unity.
Parsons, C. H.....	Lincoln.....	Wiscasset.
Sturges, Wm. P.....	Cumberland.....	Gorham.
Whitman, Isaac A.....	Penobscot.....	Bangor.
Worthley, Herbert S.....	Franklin.....	Strong.

MAINE

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Maine, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Cothren, Frank H....	Maine.....	Franklin	Farmington..	New York	Kings.....	Brooklyn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of
Brooklyn who are natives of the State of New Hampshire,
with the name of the county and town where born.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Hooper, Franklin W.....	Cheshire.....	Walpole.
Laighton, Geo. J.....	Rockingham.....	Portsmouth.
Langley, Wm. H.....	Rockingham.....	South Hampton.
Perry, Timothy	Hillsboro.....	New Ipswich.
Stockwell, Leander W.....	Merrimac	Wilmot.
Tebbets, Noah.....	Strafford.....	Rochester.
Towle, Harry F.....	Merrimac.....	Epsom.

VERMONT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of
Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Vermont, with the
name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Abbott, George B.....	Orange	Brookfield.
Benedict, Robert D.....	Chittenden.....	Burlington.
Brainard, George C.....	Franklin	St. Albans.
Chandler, Albert B.....	Orange	Randolph.
Chandler, Frank H.....	Orange	Randolph.
Fletcher, George H.....	Caledonia.....	Lyndon.
Hibbard, Omri F.....	Franklin.....	Franklin.
Hoyt, Edward B.....	Franklin	St. Albans.
Johnson, Jesse	Orange	Bradford.
Miner, George E.....	Caledonia	St. Johnsbury.
Silver, Charles A.....	Windsor	Norwich.
Tinker, Charles A.....	Orange.....	Chelsea.

VERMONT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Vermont, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Olcott, Geo. M.....	Vermont.....	Windsor.....	Chester.....	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Steele, Hiram R.....	"	Orange.....	Brookfield	Canada.....	Prov. of Quebec.	Stanstead.
Steele, Sanford H.....	"	"	"	"	"	"

MASSACHUSETTS.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough
of Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Massachusetts'
with the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Bardwell, Willis A.....	Berkshire.....	Williamstown.
Bartlett, Willard	Worcester.....	Uxbridge.
Bassett, Edwin P.....		
Bridgman, Herbert L.....	Hampshire	Amherst.
Brown, Joseph E.....	Suffolk	Boston.
Clafin, Henry A.....	Worcester.....	Milford.
Coffin, I. Sherwood	Nantucket	Nantucket.
Davenport, Cyrus B.....	Bristol	New Bedford.
Denny, Charles A.....	Suffolk	Boston.
Dewson, James B.....	Suffolk	Boston.
Eames, Edward E.....	Worcester	Milford.
Forbes, Rev. John P.....		
Goddard, J. F.....	Plymouth.....	Brookton.
Guild, Fred A.....	Norfolk.....	Dedham.
Healey, Jacob F.....	Norfolk.....	Weymouth.
Heath, Henry R.....	Berkshire.....	Tyringham.
Hibbard, Edward A.....	Suffolk	Boston.
Ingersoll, Edward P.....	Berkshire.....	Lee.
Knowlton, Eben J.....	Worcester	West Upton.
Lamb, Albert E.....	Worcester	Worcester.
Lawton, Wm. Cranston	Bristol	New Bedford.
Packard, Edwin	Norfolk.....	Roxbury.
Paine, Arthur R.....	Worcester	Holden.
Partridge, John N.....	Worcester	Leicester.
Putnam, Harrington	Worcester	Shrewsbury.
Randall, Howard S.....	Middlesex	Billerica.
Richards, E. Ira, Jr.....	Bristol	North Attleboro.
Ropes, Walter P.....	Essex	Salem.
Scott, Rufus L.....	Berkshire	Lanesborough.
Skerry, Amory T., Jr.....	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.
Southard, George H.....	Suffolk	Boston.
Warren, Horace M.....	Middlesex	Watertown.
Wellington, Walter L.....	Middlesex	East Boston.
Whiting, W. J.....	Norfolk	Franklin.
Wood, Cornelius D.....	Hampshire	Northampton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Massachusetts, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Bailey, Frank.....	Massachusetts..	Berkshire.....	New Marlboro..	New York.....	Columbia.....	Chatham.
Candler, Robert W...	"	Essex.....	Marblehead....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Cary, Isaac H.....	"	Suffolk	Boston.....	Maine.....	Hancock,..	Bucksport.
Cowing, James R....	"	Hampshire....	Chesterfield....	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Dwight, Elihu.....	"	"	South Hadley..	"	New York.....	New York.
Field, Frank Harvey.	"	Franklin.....	Northfield.....	Illinois.....	Cook.....	Chicago.
Fisher, George H....	"	Norfolk.....	Franklin.....	New York.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Frothingham, Theo.L.	"	Essex	Salem ..	"	Kings	Brooklyn
Hobbs, Edward H...	"	Worcester.....	Sturbridge.....	"	Clinton.....	Ellenburgh.

Ingersoll, Wm. H....	Massachusetts ..	Berkshire.....	Lee	New York	Genesee	Rochester.
Low, Seth.....	" ..	Essex	Salem	"	Kings	Brooklyn.
Low, Wm. G.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Moore, Albert R....	" ..	Nantucket	Nantucket....	" ..	" ..	" ..
Moore, Charles A....	" ..	Middlesex	Brighton	" ..	Livingston	West Sparta.
Pratt, C. M.....	" ..	" ..	Watertown ...	" ..	Kings	Brooklyn.
Roberts, Geo. H....	" ..	Worcester.....	Grafton.....	" ..	Monroe.....	Rochester.
Scrimgeour, Jas. H..	" ..	" ..	Barre.....	" ..	Kings	Brooklyn.
Thayer, N. T.....	" ..	Norfolk.....	Braintree	" ..	Eric.....	Buffalo.
Valentine, Benj. E...	" ..	Essex	Salem	Pennsylvania ...	Philadelphia....	Philadelphia.
Wade, William D....	" ..	Hampden.....	Chester.....	New York	Monroe.....	Rochester.
Winslow, F. E.....	" ..	.....	Foxboro	" ..	Kings	New Utrecht.

RHODE ISLAND

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of
Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Rhode Island, with
the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Earle, Henry.....	Providence.....	Providence.
Hooker, Henry D.....	Providence.....	Providence.
Ormsbee, Allen I.....	Providence.....	Providence.
Waterman, Edwin S.....	Providence.....	Providence.

RHODE ISLAND

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Rhode Island, with the name of the county and town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Allen, Franklin	Rhode Island...	Providence ...	Providence ...	New York	New York	New York.
Cahoone, Richards Mott	" ...	Newport	Newport	" "	Kings	Brooklyn.
Dike, Norman S.....	" ...	Providence ...	Providence ...	" "	" "	"
Nichols, Wm. H.....	" ...	" ...	" ...	" "	" "	"
Van Wyck, Augustus..	" ...	" ...	" ...	" "	New York	New York.

CONNECTICUT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of
Brooklyn who are natives of the State of Connecticut, with
the name of the county and town where born :

NAME.	COUNTY.	TOWN.
Armstrong, Roland D	New Haven	New Haven.
Abbott, Phillips.....	New London	Norwich.
Barnes, E. H	New London	Stonington.
Candee, Edward D.....	Litchfield	Woodbury.
Chapin, Henry, Jr	Litchfield	Salisbury.
Chadwick, Charles N.....	New London	Old Lyme.
Dean, Matthew	Fairfield.....	Stamford.
Fairchild, Julian D.....	Fairfield	Stratford.
Hart, Noah R.....	Litchfield	Cornwall.
Hayden, Henry J	New Haven	New Haven.
Hine, Francis L.....	Litchfield.....	New Milford.
Hurd, Wm. B., Jr.....	New Haven	Birmingham.
Hyde, Joel W.....	Middlesex	Westbrook.
Jennings, Abraham G.....	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.
Keep, J. Lester.....	New Haven	New Haven.
Kennedy, Elijah R.....	Hartford	Hartford.
Latimer, Brainard G	New London	Chesterfield.
Lewis, Edwin A	New Haven	Naugatuck.
Mallory, C.....	New London	Mystic.
Mathewson, Arthur	Windham	Brooklyn.
Peters, Thomas P.....	Colchester	Hartford.
Sherman, John T	Hartford	Suffield.
Ward, Edwin C.....	Hartford	Farmington.
Woodruff, Timothy L	New Haven	New Haven.

CONNECTICUT.

List of members of the New England Society in the Borough of Brooklyn who are descendants of natives of the State of Connecticut, with the name of the county or town in which the ancestor of such member was born, and also the State, county and town in which such member was born :

NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Armstrong, Roland D.	Connecticut	New Haven...	New Haven	Connecticut	New Haven ..	New Haven ...
Beecher, W. C.....	"	Litchfield	Litchfield	New York.....	Kings	Brooklyn
Belcher, Samuel E ...	"	Fairfield	Greenwich	Missouri	Bates	Papinville.....
Burr, Joseph A	"	"	Fairfield	New York	Kings.....	Williamsburgh.
Chittenden, Simeon B.	"	New Haven...	Guilford	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn
Chittenden, R. Percy.	"	Litchfield.....	Litchfield	"	"	"
Davenport, Wm. B....	"	Fairfield	New Canaan....	"	New York	New York
Doty, Ethan Allen ...	"	Middlesex.....	Saybrook.....	"	"	"

CONNECTICUT—Continued

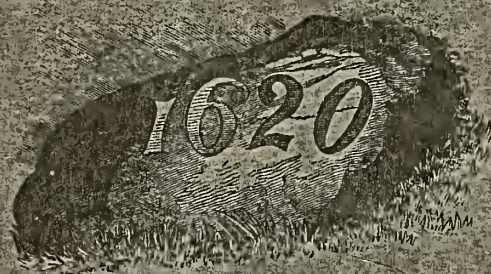
NAME.	ANCESTOR'S BIRTHPLACE.			MEMBER'S BIRTHPLACE.		
	State.	County.	Town or City.	State.	County.	Town or City.
Dresser, Horace E...	Connecticut...	Windham.....	Putnam.....	New York.....	New York.....	New York.
Driggs, Marshall S...	"	Fairfield.....	Stamford.....	"	"	"
Hull, Chas. A.....	"	New Haven....	New Haven....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Ingalls, Wm. B. B....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mather, Roderick B..	Connecticut...	Middlesex.....	Middleton.....	New York.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Newton, Albro J....	"	Hartford.....	Colchester.....	"	Chenango.....	Sherburne.
Perkins, Thomas A...	"	Litchfield.....	Norwalk.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Price, George A.....	"	"	"	"	Broome.....	Vestal.
Price, Frank Julian..	"	"	Northfield.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
Ruston, John E.....	"	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	"	New York.....	New York.
Sperry, Andrew J....	"	"	Danbury.....	"	Saratoga.....	Wilton.
Wheeler, Hayden W.	"	Litchfield.....	.....	"	Onondaga.....	Lafayette.
White, A. T.....	"	Fairfield.....	Danbury.....	"	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
White, W. A.....	"	"	"	"	"	"

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors, and other business, will be held on the first Wednesday in December. It is very desirable to have all the members of the Society present at this meeting.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I Give and Bequeath to "THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN," incorporated under the Laws of New York, the sum of \$ _____, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society.



F84.615

